

The works of Brett Nortje Volume 6

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I have found that with languages, the base of the language is founded upon nature and natural phenomenon. This is because they had nothing else to work with - they merely referred to a 'dog' as the sound it made, expressed differently by the way the first and second word influenced it. For example, in English, 'dog' was one of the first words, as, the word dog sounds a bit like the sound it makes, yes?

Then, there is semantics. This is where you mime out the word or syllable of the words or sentences to find the body language associated with it, where the syllable of "ba" would infer a somatic movement of a striking action, implying that the the motion of the sentence is going from one point to another, movement, violence, or, deference itself.

With the shaping of the tongue, the letters written down, the shape of them, is related to the shapes your tongue makes, i cannot remember from which angle right now. This would be like a clicking noise, or, the roof of your mouth is on one side of the left or right hand side of the letter as you speak, okay?

Now, I want to delve into 'the lines of art itself.' This is where we need to observe that curves at certain points indicate that the motion is gentle from one point to another, without being abrupt. This defers cooperation over domination, a act of agreement, or, delicacy. Of course, if it were an abrupt angle, then it would be 'a case of dismissal,' where the previous thought was dropped in favour of the new one, seeming better, or, an act they do not enjoy.

So, if we were to accept that the motions of art are about emotion, as emotion is in our subconscious mind, where it translates into logic and actions, we could see our whole sum of actions is about taking thoughts in, processing them from nerves, to sensations, to heightened senses, to emotions, to thoughts.

These thoughts are expressed as words, body language and media, of course. To fully understand why you like and dislike some things, for example, we could observe the emotions that suite our personality. These emotions suite everybody, but, it is a comfort zone we seek, something that makes us feel at home, of course.

America has messed up English, as, it is harder to learn the American phonetics conversion and back again than to learn British baby phonetics. These need to be reintroduced to grant children equal opportunities, as, I suspect that with the good grounding in America and their previous colonies, the rate of literacy will improve with pace.

With phonetics, we find that we say the syllable that we are using. This will make the whole use of language easier, and, we will find we can understand other dialects.

Now I would like to talk about learning Chinese. This is a very easy language to learn if you use the traditional Chinese alphabet, as, they are all pictures of nature and natural occurrences. This means, if the picture looks like a barn or house, that is what

it means.

The more basic the picture, the more basic the meaning. This would imply that as time marches on and new words are added, the pictures get more complex, of course. This would also mean that 'slang' would leave you making pictures other people might not recognize, and, you would be well served to have that phonetically in the Germanic alphabet.

Then, there is the slight differences between regions - this was not a meeting of the minds, so, each village seemed to come up with their own agenda for language. As battles were fought and trade commenced, the words mingled and they filtered, and they came with a national language that everyone uses - society got bigger, language had to be agreed upon, of course.

Now, if it comes to a child expressing itself, it would take a object it has seen, and, try to draw it, yes? This would be a lack of expressive power, a shortcoming of mental to physical expression, a lack of manifestation. If it was to draw a line on a wall, from top to bottom, and, drew a skew line, in all likelihood, it would have to be a case of graffiti. If you want to know what the child meant, though, you would have to understand if it comes from the top to the bottom, it wants something from high up or parental persons, as it denotes a lowering of goods, in all likelihood. Conversely, if it goes from bottom to top, it want to be bigger or get picked up, yes?

With language, it is basically a manifestation from your mind to another. This follows from science, where relaying a particular force will have a knock on effect onto other matter, as, matter is everything that exists.

So, when you have a message, sometimes it might be hard to relay, yes? This would mean you need to put it to a common message, something that all other humans or animals sometimes understand. This would mean that you need to understand some things are universal - when you smile, it is a common shared message, a emotional message that holds true; people understand you are happy, okay?

Then, there is the facet of meanings. A smile to be followed by extending your hand to someone would mean you are happy with them - this is a message of society, you are happy because of them. If you were to observe all the basic things you naturally do when you feel something, then you would understand, through emotional social hard wiring, that the message will be understood.

So, with language, we like to bring these emotions to the fore and relay them to others, of course. This will let them understand how you feel, about them or something else. Then, there will be a conversation, maybe, or, dismissal and continuing with the lives we lead.

With language, the whole goal is to get what you are feeling to the other person, or, 'to look for comfort.' Our whole life is spent seeking comfort, and, we think that sharing these feelings of ours with others will lend us this comfort. This is because we are a bunch of nerves, and, when we feel something, it affects us so that we need to give this energy off to find balance once more, of course.

So, why language? This would be where we find a more fine way of relaying this energy onto others. Energy is the thing seeking to move, not us to move it, as, it wants to move. It wants to move because it seeks survival through itself multiplying, a fundamental of life and energy universally - it wants to create more of it because then it will consume the whole, and, 'feel safer.'

That be as it may, if it ever did take on a solid state, it would be a metal. These simply fall to the core of the gravity waves they encounter, nothing more. This, for us, would be where we spend as much energy and feel good from, for example, exercise, yes?

So, comfort is the driving force behind language. The whole point of speaking is to seek comfort, and, it is often found to be more prevalent if we do spend energy. Then, we find some words more appealing, because we like the feeling of spending energy, so, foreign languages would appeal to some of us as that would feel different, that we would spend more with less words, or less with more words, leading to our own self image of what we want to feel like, depending on our usual level of spending energy. So, we could enjoy speaking one language one moment, and not enjoy it the next.

The trick now for me and those that follow my posts is to find a way to speak languages we understand. This would be where we would, under duress, reply with some monkey mimes and grunting, as we would be speaking to ourselves, yes? So, how would we converse with someone in a way that they would understand?

As we would not have full knowledge of the dialect, nor, as I understand it, need to, we could converse with someone in Chinese quite easily with their picture dialect, maybe on a sort of menu? With that as a beginning, maybe we could draw pictures of what we want to say in any place - carrying a pad of paper would be required though.

Hmmmm, after preparing snap to grids of elemental boiling points and calculating mass based on atomic and proton numbers, this seems to be my hardest challenge to date! How do we speak any language?

Mixing languages... I reckon you only need to understand about ten percent of what you hear, or, that you pick out the odd word here or there to understand the base message? If you were to mix the languages you know with some miming and phonetics, you could be understood quite easily, of course.

What is the purpose of using the language? Are we writing a grammar exam on something, or, are we asking when the bus is coming? If we are standing at the bus station, obviously we are waiting for the bus, and, if it comes down to reading, we will understand if we were to have followed all my various threads on various sites regarding this. But, if we want to ask what is in the casserole, we could find that hard.

So, wanting it to be easy, we could mime out the parts of the sentence we want to relay, and, ask for conference? Then, we could piece it together based on what they say... WAIT!

Maybe we could learn on the spot? With my 'photographic memory techniques,' we

could learn the language as we are speaking it. My photographic memory techniques are to link words we use commonly, yet have no bearing on linking it to something else, or, do not associate it with anything else, yet, to produce a great link between memorizing the words we want to speak, by using a three step process;

[1] Think of a word you know well,

[2] Think of a number you want to remember it as,

[3] Link the two together through repeating the word you know, the number you know and the word you want to learn about ten times.

Language is about understanding a message. If the message is to be understood, it usually has to do with something else we already know about. For example, the images flashed to a child of the faces of the parents, will be linked to the words mom and dad, yes? Then, there is food and love and toys, of course.

If we want to link two words together, typically, with language learning software, there is one word relating to another word, so as to learn the direct translation. But that does not exclude numbers, which are always represented through numbers we all understand. So, we only need to learn the terms or phrases first, maybe through a relationship between the message and the understanding. Of course, each phrase comes with a key word, where they will be able to understand the whole message by glancing at a few of the words, getting the idea of the sentence, hack and slash style.

If we were to be honest, do we really want to be professionals in certain languages, or, just understand the focus of the message? Most people learn languages when they visit other lands, and, want to get along with each other, and, then understand and be understood. This can be done with finger pointing and simple gestures, that are similar with each culture.

These things people often say you got it or you don't, yes? What if I told you I have seen people's lives transformed by trying new things out of character? That makes sense, if you want to learn to dance, you begin somewhere, and, it adds to your cultural vocabulary, of course.

Let's begin with 'composure?' This would be the air of authority you have on the scene, how much of a presence you have with what is going on, with your body language too, in a social setting, or, even with animals and all to yourself. This would be where you take the lead and play a role, even if you are not saying anything, you still 'bring it.'

Maybe this is down to your own personal energies? Maybe it has to do with beauty? Maybe it has to do with social status, or, what you or others think of your renown and so forth? Either way, some people bring an aura of interest to themselves, and, others less so.

If you really think about it, sometimes people need to be aware of you and other times not. This could be like signing a form, when you are not there, and maybe

seeing your graffiti on a wall, for example, where you carry your own energies into your 'wall art.'

So far we can say that these things are obviously sometimes you can drop and pick up, and, will see lots of good things happen to you from a character point of view - you will become a greater personality - if you sample 'other types of energies.'

If we were to think about it, composure is all about energy. Your body gives off energy, so, it could be 'stress' or 'joy,' of course. These feelings will resonate with others or affect them in certain ways, making them scared, at peace, loving or a variety of other emotions too. This is sort of like mood rings, where the amount of heat we are giving off is our aura, and, the emotion we are giving off is the level of heat, of course. So, you could say you are like a heater or fridge, where you affect others with your own personal energies. This would affect their own heat levels, and, that affects nerves, and, as we all know, we all want to feel cool or warm, not hot or cold!

Now, if we were to think about the 'role model it factor,' you are either what you see, or, you are the opposite of what you see, or, you are uninterested or unaware, yes? This would lead to you taking role models, one way or the other, especially in youth, in everything you do. This leads to a 'personal image,' and, the more energy of this sort you give off is how in tune with it you feel. Of course, the more secure you feel in your surroundings, the less heat you give off at a 'angry frequency,' and, the less joy you feel will lead to more heat, logically.

This of course leads to a mingling of energies - yes, chemistry! Chemistry was often referred to as a mixture of elements, and, if you were to observe that similar energies bring about increases in that product, then you could compliment each other. Of course, the more you feel a certain type of energy, the more your body will like it or not, and, this is down to comfort zones. While everybody wants to feel happy, there is the socio factor of looking stupid - that is what I call it! - and not displaying an air of authority through being too friendly and lowering your defences and then you will feel stupid, yes? This makes us like people to our own level of security and then take on similar energies to them, as we copy them or deny things to do with them.

While that is all very well and good, how do we become popular with the air of authority? Well, I have always believed that popularity comes down to a slant of authority over authority, where the boss, for example, will be popular, his secretary that has him engrossed in her cleavage and people realize this will be more popular, and, the tuck shop lady that organizes people after hours snacks will be even more popular, yes? Then, there is the guy that mocks the logic of plans in meetings that the other managers put together that will display an authority over authority, where the boss would cede to his x factor, and, he would be popular, yes?

All these things I have already covered, and, summed up right now for you. But, when it comes down to composure, a tenet of this topic, then there is room for improvement for what we all know, of course. So, what is composure? I would post an ante that it is down to body language and energy, of course, but there has to be more to it.

Maybe it has to do with timing and mood? If you are calm you will exhibit 'a display' of confidence, where doubt is left out, and it is apparent on your actions... This could be about dismissing doubt, arrogance, pig headedness and apathy to problems? This could also be a 'hippy happy clappy,' distant and removed from problems of the now, scene or even self or company around them.

I know, it is coldness! You know how you get cold people that do not care, the less you care, the cooler you are. This would be similar to putting yourself first and being selfish, or, even 'trying to be cold.' In cold, I mean that you are hard to the plight of others - think of a typical person walking into a shopping mall, where they are greeted and do not greet back... wait, that is not very composed! Maybe this is wrong so far, maybe you need to just 'ignore' them?

Of course, as soon as you put outgoing energy into an impulse for others to feel, where you worry about them, or what they think of you, more than what you think of yourself, you would give off 'warmth.' This would be the same as a person with socio problems in the form of a few pimples and fatness and so forth arriving on the scene - they might be worried about fitting in rather than standing out, yes? On the other hand, the 'nerd' could give off a good vibe or warmth to others and this could lead to them sensing that they like them, actually this is innocence, of course! You need to be crafty to have great composure, I reckon.

How do you program your body to give off a sexy image, you might ask? Well, with sex appeal, it comes, as the women say to men, from confidence, and, I imagine as a man that the same could be true for women to men? Think of someone that fills you with the same energy - women seek security, as, they are social animals more than men, seeking togetherness through community and strength of company - that they display strengths in societies they live in, for example.

So, sex appeal, like love, is based on strength. Being true to yourself is one way to add an air of authenticity to the meeting, but lying and cheating and stealing, while it breeds paranoia, will bring about confidence in doing these things, also sexy, yes?

Have you ever worried about the image you project when you walk into a room, only to feel yourself choke when you enter, inside? Have you ever, conversely, felt yourself plunge into the room like a predator? These extremes are when we get it right - everybody feels it, as, it is the energy we give off - it is a release from you to others, like a spoken word or sentence, of course.

The way to avoid choking when you enter a scene is to 'push gently.' If you go too hard, you will get stiff and that would be bad. Obviously if you are too relaxed you will also give off too gentle a vibe. To be 'firm' would do the trick!

Body language is down to being receptive - the more you open up, the more the other's will. This is because every scene, like the human body, seeks balance, like homeostasis. Not balance as in that everybody is equal, balance in energies, duh!

Do you want to encourage and add openness or do you want to get rid of a certain

feeling? If you were to want to get rid of a certain feeling, then adding the energy you require for this, which comes naturally as we seek to garner the energies we seek subconsciously, would do the trick. Problem is, the subconscious only understands "brute force," yes? This would be where we would force ourselves onto the other's energy fields; to do it manually, we could maybe, as I showed, push gently in that direction, like a hostage negotiator?

Getting the energies right would require that we observe mixtures in chemistry, we need to add certain words and gestures that will make the mixture settle and do that quickly, speeding up the results of the socio climax energy would be down to speaking quickly, to avoid stagnation and fear, real stress, and also to be understood at the same time.

With each scene there are words and impulses that we think to ourselves. Keeping these thoughts simple will lead to ease of composure and body language, as it will with dancing. Obviously, if you are thinking about complex things, like a relay scene you are trying to set up, or, for example, a complex lie you are about to tell, you will get stiff and lose composure.

Simple short thoughts.

Have you ever noticed those people that seem to hold your attention and get people like you to think about them while you are in a scene? These could be extroverts or even introverts, giving off 'an air of power,' yes? This would be where we simply see them as they see themselves, so, how do we model ourselves to do the same... is there some sort of trick?

Those people that seem to liven up a scene, these people will be the extroverts, filling each other person with positive energy, yes? This is down to thinking positively - it is most often felt at church after a service, a service of singing and interaction and humility, all socio feelings that lower the stress levels and fill you with mirth, of course. It is not merely about asking how others are, but also caring - why not care? Why not feel each other, why not get involved, instead of being selfish - you will be appreciated, that is for sure! Caring thoughts.

Then there are those that give off pure energy, usually women that speak a lot, yes? These little good vibe tribe people will usually think to themselves to be part of the scene too, and, instead of listening, bellow out their inner feelings, filling others and 'shocking' them too, where they will surely feel the same way or be disoriented, yes? This would be down to thinking about having fun and encouraging socially frowned upon behaviour, like talking about sex and parties with lots of alcohol. Naughty thoughts.

Of course, there are also those that have an air of mystery and intrigue, like Sean Connery in James bond? These people will usually be hiding something, something that they think is very dubious, and, instead of obsessing over hiding it, divert attention onto someone else, focusing the energy from their own stiffness - and, they would be stiff if they did not think about someone else! - thereby adding their own mystery from themselves to the other person's energy, maybe by looking at them?

This will be down to merely making your expression a bit serious and doing something routine. Deferring thoughts, changing the subject.

Then there is 'body language posturing.' This would be where you do not want to be stressed or be stiff, so, you push your emotions outwards into the world. This requires ignoring your quest for innocence that the west shoves onto us, and, instead saying to yourself that you are guilty of all the things people think about you - you accept it, you don't care or you are listening.

~ This will ease you up! This will make you more relaxed and 'floppy.' This will give you more composure, for sure!

But, we do not want to flop around and not have any temperance, do we? We want to be lithe and pointed, yes? This would require a bit of thought about what you are doing - yes, it is like concentrating on how you look when you walk. This would be like thinking to yourself how you look, while at the same time dismissing this innocence thing - do you want to look stupid, or, do you want to look stupid with composure?

This body language thing is about composure, that is for sure. If you want people to feel you, you need to give them something to feel. As with shouting for an avalanche you can shout heat emotion energy at others that will make them feel something, maybe as if brute forcing the scene, yes? This would be like using your own 'passion' on the subject to infer upon them energy that you feel that they will feel.

Let's say a woman is about to be raped - she doesn't want that to happen, does she? If this was true, then you would have to have your fear factor emotional energy you give off to the criminal be stronger than his feeling of feeling stupid. With rape, the male will dream about having sex with someone to tell his friends about that he 'scored' as men are driven to mate to feel physically chemically self assured, yes? This means you need your fear you are feeling and give to him more energy than his feelings of self insecurity, yes? This sounds hard so far...

If you were to observe that a woman has a lot of maternal instinct, then she needs to tap that instinct that let's her lift a car off a baby into a 'shout or expression.' Simply, she wants to avoid the encounter, bugger if he pays, survival is the name of the game, yes?

This feeling of maternity is rivalled with her own sense of self belonging, her own drive makes her want to gain a mate with strength, and, this is not complimented with a converse sense of dismissal. This could be where she lacks the will to fight, physically chemically. The will to fight or run could be brought about by a 'reflex thought' of 'hate,' passion for their harm, yes? This would be where the woman would be able to fight, but honestly the trick would be too hard to pull off, as, we know that testosterone trumps estrogen in a physical rape scene.

So, the woman should run, yes? If she is grabbed by the arm, a simple and common trick, she should bite the hand, or, wear a jacket she can shed. This would be the safest way to avoid rape of this nature.

~ Remember though that most rapes are date rapes, so, use subliminal questioning to avoid these.

Music is something of an art to be enjoyed, yes? This means it is emotional and physical, a part of our real world. To get the emotions to 'the excited point' where we feel enjoyment and euphoria because of it, we need to observe, since it is in a practical physical world, it will be scientific and mathematical too.

Most songs today are made to a certain formula. This is where we randomly pluck away at various instruments, trying to make a beautiful melody of some sort. This is remembered and written down onto sheets of paper showing the sequence and patterns we use. If you were to observe that we often merely string strings of notes of the same sort together, we will find we have made words and phrases out of music, where we will be able to make paragraphs and chapters of song, of course.

So, if we were to observe that, like cooking, these sounds will tweak our senses or taste buds, we could fathom that we could cook up a nice song nearly every day, yes? This is beautiful because it appeals to your emotions, but, why is some music dismissed as being too different - is there a song that everybody will enjoy?

If there is a song that everybody will enjoy, it would be something that reminds everybody of home. Some people have voices, like Barack Obama, that makes everybody feel comfortable. This is because when he speaks, his voice washes over all eardrums and soothes them, making them listen to 'something nice sounding.'

How do we define, for example, Barack Obama's voice? What genre of music would that be, first of all? I would guess that it would be something deep, and, this would infer a tuba, maybe? So, our perfect song, or, universal song, would use a tuba, so far.

To observe that the tuba is a base instrument, that it makes base sounds, unlike a guitar which makes more artificial sounds, means it irons out the problems of variety - there is very little one could do variety wise with a tuba, yes?

Then, take a phrase everybody likes; "I love you." This phrase will resonate with all cultures and time lines in every language, as it sounds like his voice, yes? This is a short sentence, making it simple for our tuba, and, the syllables will be 'iey luv yoo,' yes? Three is considered to be beautiful for all languages as a chant in soccer stadiums and other sport, always cropping up due to popularity. This is because we associate it with 'ha ha ha,' or, it infers three short breaths, which will be enough to raise our heart rate without going overboard. So, it is like the shortest bit of vocal exercise we can accomplish, put into three flat sounds, through a tuba.

Now, to find the notes, we would observe that all tuba notes are flat and deep. Simply regularly breathing and pushing the buttons will result in a beautiful song everybody will like.

So, that was a song that everybody should enjoy, as much as Obama's voice? Let's try a different technique to make 'the perfect song?' This will require a little bit of a sound everybody enjoys - names, everybody enjoys the sound of their own name being called, and, voices, everybody seems to like the sound of their own voice, but let's go with names?

Have you ever heard the sound of the soccer fans chanting? They break it into syllables, or, it seems to result in broken syllables. This will usually be a three word chant, or, three breaths. I remember finding, to my amusement, that people's emotions will be pleased - that they will enjoy the act emotionally - of reading a lot of short words, as, they will not stop to decipher the word. Truth be told, unless you are familiar with the word to some exemption or greater calling, a great 'used to it' if you will, you will always hesitate before a big word as you try to put it into the sentence, because, the longer the word the harder it is 'to say to yourself.'

~ If you were to observe the voice box, we breathe when we read. This is a nervous impulse of the taking the word in, or, for lack of a more base explanation, swallowing the word, okay? This means we can alter our heart rate to be slower, which will be more relaxed, and, more pleased, and, also, not break the breathing cycle of the calmness we seek, of course. This is achieved, I find, by keeping the language simple and steady.

So, if we were to observe that we are looking for two, maybe another value at this point, but probably two, syllables, as most names have two syllables, and will sound like our names, we would also want them to be as if the sweetest sound of all - our names coming from our mother's mouths when we are small, yes? What pitch would that be in? I reckon it would be in a soothing pitch, so, it would not be done by a flute or a piano, but rather by a guitar, I reckon. The guitar has the long sounds that resonate or echo for a while, and, the longer a note is, the more soothing it is.

~ Have you ever noticed how amateur guitarists always pluck the string three times? Plucking it twice will have better results, or, in clusters of two, I figure.

There is our base of a song! We can pluck a guitar twice, with semi long notes, as short ones lead to excitement. The short ones lead to excitement because the breathe is short, leading to a raised heart rate, of course. Subconsciously, musicians use short notes to raise their heart rate to give them more energy, evidently.

Let's add another instrument with new parameters or reasons for them and the whole song? This would have to be a nursery rhyme or bad time song, as, these are simple and soothing, something we might be able to identify with. Instead of copying popular songs, in light that they have topped the hit parades and such with their popularity, we need to 'go base,' yes?

Which songs should we consider - let's make a short list? The most base song, or, oldest song I can think of is 'a Sumerian Hymn' written before Christ, but that is terrible. Maybe a better song would be "rock a bye baby," or, 'roses are red?' Yes, these chords are good, but, let's stick with "rock a bye baby?"

If we were to observe this song, it is about saying words the baby is becoming familiar with, the root of their language skill set, with "a," "bye," "baby," "tree," "top," "down," "cradle," and the word "and." let's observe these words for common types of syllables? These are the most comforting words one can hear, if we translate it into music, we could make a great song, yes?

So, we need merely observe these words to understand the most comforting words - bed, food, yum, good, mummy and daddy. These would indicate the favourite syllable is the one "dhe." This we need to translate into a sound, of course!

"Dhe..." the way you pronounce the letter "d." This would be like plucking a string on a guitar that is a note that indicates, a finale, so, maybe a low note? A note that is not deepest, but, would indicate, somewhere towards the bottom, but close to the middle of the line notes, that 'the song is pausing.'

~ So far, we have a tuba, making three low notes, a guitar making two high notes, and another guitar making semi low notes to the tune of rock a bye baby, yes?

Let's reflect while I try to imagine how it will sound?

Then, there is 'pitch.' This would be where we have our song, or, my song's rhythm at 2/4 low chords a 'pause.' This is because there are two seconds to a four chord plucking, of course. This would mean our rhythm now has a beat other than rock a bye baby, but, maybe we could take the tricks we learned from there, with the "dhe" sound, phonetically, being basically the real fruit,

So, it should take about one tone to a second, of course.

Now we are going to mix some mathematics into it! I have learned, over the years, that sheet music and maths are compatible, so, what I am going to try to do is take a fractal and make it manifest into notes of music, of course. But, which one looks the best?

Once, more, back to breathing and psychology. If we were to observe that in music, people feel the sound before they think about it, we must try to make a lasting impression, so each note flows into one another, without interrupting each other - interruption would indicate loss of breathe, of course - that would be for an exciting song!

So, we need to take something beautiful, like a pentagon - I have a feeling the pentagon is one of the strongest shapes, as, it puts pressure only on the triangles that ease the pressure through the rest of the angel, being very slight, and, then eases them into the rest of the square, as 'five' seems to be the best option at this point. I say this because five features in the golden musical ratio or set of chords suggested to make "perfect music," of course. This is the obvious choice, therefore.

Then, we need to take the musical note of a low tone, coming to ten seconds for 'each beat.' This would indicate a common tune to the beat of "forty" or five beats to the eight tone electronic beat that seems to be popular with binary. So far, this five is

working well?

Forty seconds or beats, coming to about twenty seconds a cycle. This would mean we can include the guitar with the two high pitched notes, the tuba with the three low pitched notes would go into sixty, and this would have to be sped up or slowed down, maybe, taking away from the crux of the song. Then, the four notes of the guitar, slowed down to sound like two notes to four or five seconds, either way is fine, I reckon.

I have heard one of my friends compose a similar song, and, it sounds good so far, we just need more soothing sounds to make it sound more commercial, so modern day people can enjoy it. I say that they will enjoy it more with more soothing sounds as the heart rate will drop even lower and then result in a more relaxing experience!

So, what else can we have? How about a flute? This would, on a 'digital device,' be akin to a long note, one that carries with the wind, or from your breathing directly, yes? This would result in you really feeling the music, so, all songs of flute types, nearly all sheet music, would be to your satisfaction, or, you could not stand to practice!

If we were to observe 'our rock a bye baby song,' maybe we could mix the flute into it? I propose the lengths of our flute, the capacity to produce long flowing notes, not altering too much at once, as, that would cause a breath in - yes, we want to make the listener breathe out so much they pass out, well, sort of! - would be to use the flute to produce a eight second or digital beat sound, or, multiples of that, and then have them low tones, that compliment the tuba, the most dominant sound.

~ If we were to use the dominant tuba as the lead instrument, the ones the others compliment, the sound would stay uniform, as, the tuba would lead the tone and pitch of the song while the others leach off of it's 'loud sounds.' This will produce structure and a pattern we can alter - it is much easier to modify a song around a long low sound than a short high pitched one, yes? I also suggest we drop all the high pitched sounds down to middle of the range sounds, of course. This will produce 'a song of echoes,' or, one that carries a breathe out over to eh next breathe out, leading to maximum enjoyment, of course.

Then, we could use the flute to produce a two thirds tuba noise, so, if the tuba was to produce a eight second burst, the flute would be now modified to produce a six second burst, so that the relays would carry on until 'the three tones of the tuba,' resonating or causing more echoes, as, the three over three over two thirds, over five over five, over forty / twenty would result in something being active continuously, of course.

Now let's make a song that makes you full of energy? This would require that your heart rate is raised, and, then that your nerves relay this energy along each other easily. This of course would call for many short beats, and, soothing ones at that. This would require that the tones be made of short dull noises, so that the muscles may relax, as, the high pitched ones will make you stiff, and, that leads to stress.

Hey, this makes me think of 'voices.' If what I have postulated is true, then the low voices of those nature documentaries will have a soothing effect, allowing us to concentrate?

At that, to study and work, and, zone in, we should listen to similar music? This would be 'short length notes' of low pitch, of course. But, how do we make it so that we can remain focused, and, what instruments and beat do we use?

Maybe if we were to use a melody that is exciting, in terms of it having not too long a duration - in other words, it should have a 'chorus' and a 'verse set,' - then it could be based on two things, heart beat and breathing, yes?

How often does the heart beat between breaths? I would figure, since the heart beats at about triple the rate we breathe, in and out, coming to six beats per exhale time, we could put it down to a measured six beats per medly of beats, and, then six beats to a break, yes?

The tune should be something that everyone likes, maybe the sound of 'laughter' or 'to the tune of breast feeding?' If you were to listen to the tune of breast feeding, the tune could be "ulp ulp ulp," in that medly, yes? This could be the instrument known as the banjo or such a instrument, of course. The beat would be further edited by having a swallowing sounding instrument in the back ground, supporting the main instrument.

I have been day dreaming about cars, and looking through magazines, and have come to the conclusion the state of advertising an do with some work!

For example, if you are advertising a car, you put pictures of 'cool people' on top of the car - if you want the customers to fantasize about sitting in the car, they want to imagine the top is down and they are waving their arms in the air as they drive, yes?

Then, you begin the page with 'some bait to read further.' This means, you put your most attention getting statements of imagery at the top of the page, as in the west we begin there when we read, of course.

Maybe if we were to observe that people like to feel in control, we could put a lot of steering wheels in the top left hand corner of the page? This would infer the idea that the car is under their control, and, that they own it, of course.

I was lying on my back thinking of how everyone wants change, when it dawned on me, that, in America, a place that seeks change, all the time, since the campaign of Obama, they see change happening and do not change when it is so easy to follow suite and iron out differences in the spectrum they do not agree with. Of course, this led to this thread where I would like to discuss political systems.

One popular one would be socialism. This is where, as I am not completely sure, the government runs most of the policies of the businesses and the people may invest in the state run entities, of course. This leads to a lack of competitiveness though, some claim, but there is always the aspect of the state covering for sloppy work, or, that the

competition slant on the business will diminish due to everything being so sure of itself.

Of course, we could easily make it so that the competitiveness of the company remains by allowing the managers to state the prices, and, then that would be where the state would take a back seat. Of course, on the other hand, there would be less people striking, as, there would be constant wage satisfaction due to everyone being paid the same and the state controlling prices, if they so choose, so as to make sure everyone with a job can afford the goods they want, or, some of them, with, some luxuries, of course.

This is a small bite at socialism, does anybody have anything to add?

On the other hand, communism seems to be very popular with the poor. That would mean that communism would be the best campaign promise of any party - that the poor will be more wealthy and looked after, yes? If it comes down to it, sharing less amongst the same, with the same becoming less for the wealthy, would lead to a smear campaign by every reporter and middle class person in the country, so, there would be a heck of a problem 'running for it.'

But, let's say that there will be more 'with no corruption?' Would it be possible to stamp out corruption with communism, this is a novel idea after all, that seeing as how everything is declared and allocated, there will be less to steal, of course? This would mean that funds are set aside for the people to share, where the funds are mere stamps and actual foodstuffs - which are hard to steal if you ask me? - and the services rendered are not able to be stolen either, yes?

Makes sense to me that there will be more to share with communism!

A whole lot can be said about the future of corporations meets politics, as, the way I figure it, the commerce buys the votes, through putting a label of the party on the goods, and, then the party allows the corporation 'more power,' you could say. But, it doesn't need to stop there, the goals of every corporation is profits, but, having a seat on the senate is also a goal, a goal where they could influence goings on of politics and then influence the way things work.

You could say this will always be selfish, but, the way I look at it, the corporation will seek to give to charity, at some point the leaders will try to benefit society for their own personal beliefs or goals, and, that shows that there is more good in the world than evil, of course. With this in mind, it would stand to reason if there is a moral way forwards, there should be a legally approved one too?

Back to communism, as we try to find an argument for techniques that it would allow for where the system could be abused in favour of everybody. With every political system, there is abuse, especially with capitalism, where the system works for the people, socialism it also works for the people but is younger so people do not know how to make it work for them as much as capitalism. The reason that communism was abandoned by so many was it was never explored and people wanted money then and now, not to experiment with it. If we were to logically plot it out on paper, we

could make it work before we institute it, if, in finding the riches or legal system, or, some other factor is worth more in sum total, yes?

So, what else about involving the state in private affairs could help the people and leaders in socialism and communism? Of course, the state could stamp out corruption, as if there are no private monies to steal, there will be no theft, and, with a state audit, by a different department or 'party,' where the finding get a week in parliament and the people know about it, then so be it, yes?

My latest point for communism and socialism would be that there would be the option of stamping out corruption, completely.

Comparing capitalism to socialism and communism is where we go from logical possession to collective agreements, where the society of an ant colony is compared to the lone wolf of a pride of lions. Of course, the lions are getting what they deserve, but when there are lots of lions, there needs to be law and order, yes? If we were to be honest, this capitalism without the large amount of laws is simple and will fall apart, so, with the streamlined and specialized laws of socialism, for example, there are far fewer losers.

So, if we were to analyse the workings of the socially inclined systems rather than the lone wolf capitalism system, we could even apply this to banking loans. This is where the bank and the rest of the clients will lend the person money to start a new business - surely a social system of agreements, of course.

Now, if we were to observe that society is all about sharing, with your family at least, then we could easily say that denying socialism and the more extreme communism is something that will come to pass eventually. The only reason capitalism survives and others fail is because the leaders are greedy and ill equipped to deal with the systems they control. If it was to be that they brought in a specialist to run the economy, they would require more control and trust of the people to see it work, because they would need to rearrange all forms of government for the sake of equality. But, there would need to be a team of people fighting over resources and rights, to represent their agenda, which is them getting votes for doing a good job, with a president or referee to make sure everything is balanced as best as possible.

A new political system might be at hand with the rise of the corporations, one that sees them having a deal of providing for receiving, yes? This would be where they could gain control of things they desire from the state, nothing illegal, and in turn pay for it, allowing the state to play a role in their affairs. This could be a step between capitalism and socialism, let's call it "Cooperation?"

This could be where the state could gain the ability to employ the people they want, and the corporation the people they want in power, to be heard. Of course, this means that the company will basically merge with the party, where they would form 'an alliance' or 'bipartisan agreement?' If they were to do this, and there is no law saying they can't they could easily work together to reduce problems that affect them personally; in fact the more people play a role in state, the less work the state has to do, and the less work the companies have to do! Imagine managers having

difficulties organizing legal affairs or taxes - with direct access to the tax revenue services, they could but away problems, yes? The same the other way around.

Let's start with functions - yes, i feel like doing this again. you never know, i may come up with something even better than previously!

Functions are used to find degrees in a circle, like all useful maths, as then you can measure the angles that, for example, the screw tip needs to be 'cut at.' of course, this could be made easier with parabola, but we will get there later... for now, functions!

As a polynomial function, a function is expressed as;

$$F [x^1, \dots, x^k] = b + a^1 x^1 + \dots + a^k x^k$$

Now, if we were to observe that $[x^k \text{ equals } x^k]$, and $[x^1 = x^1]$, then we are left with very little to do, yes? this would mean that we need only $f = b + 2a$, yes?

This is where you need to reverse some things in maths. basically, it comes down to reversing pressure or angles to find some circles in maths, as people in maths like circles, like some cult of old men that draw circles... or something... anyway, here is the formula of inverse functions;

$$[g f]^1 [x] = 1/3 [x - 5]$$

So, we need to, observe $[1g 2f 1x] = [0.33x - 5]$, as i see it, this is because every symbol without a number in front of it has a one in front of it, yes?

~ this is one thing i will never forget about what my maths teacher taught me!

Now, if we were to observe that, then we could plan the sum on the right hand side to be $[4.66]$, so $[x = 4.66]$.

Quadratic functions. this is used nearly always, practically, for graphs. these graphs need to find the starting point, the curve, and the end point. this means that you need only, find these three angles to find the degrees you want with your protractor to measure the angles at any given point.

Of course, you will need to have values for the points, and, they should be part of the circle that you 'have information of.' this would mean that you need to measure to your 'start and end point,' then use a thin pencil line to the point you find with your protractor to be the middle point. you can find the middle point by crossing two equal angles from each start to end point, and, then you can have a straight line from one point to the middle point, to the end point.

Then, you need to use your compass to make a semi circle from points one and two to the middle point. this will no doubt leave as few degrees as possible - the most direct route, of course. then, you have your quadratic function!

To put this to paper, you need to use your protractor to find the middle point, being $[z]$, and the coordinates of the 'length points' to be $[x]$ and the 'breadth points' being $[y]$. this will reveal the values that you are vexed with with the functions symbols, of course. if you were to observe that the function value is equal to $z = \text{one fortieth}$, or $\{[x] + [-x] = 4.0\}$ you could multiply the $[z * x / 10]$.

This trigonometry is all about triangles inside circles. why they want to know the angles inside the bloody circles is beyond me. i suspect it is some form of stress handling on the circle by any combination of factors, but, it is part of maths all the same, constituting at least a fifth of your final grade twelve maths exam mark, i suppose. so, here goes;

The best way to approach this, triangle mess, is to say that there is a right angle to this. if you were to observe that there are two angles from the outside in, and one line connecting the two points once they reach length and breadth of the 'triangle.' but, how do we find this angle?

If we were to observe that there are two triangles inside the circle, then we could find that they both contain right angles, yes? these right angles lead from the angle you are at to the 'length and breadth original depth' -0 so they both get measured until they are zero, yes? this means that they need to make a right angle that compliments each of them. this is the centre line, and, then you can find the zero points on the graph of $[y]$ and $[y]$, and easily work the rest out.

So, now we need to find the lengths of the x and y inside the circle, yes? this can be done by multiplying x by y to find the area, and halving this total to find the area of each cosine and sine thing respectively.

To find the length of $[x]$ or $[y]$ you need to take the angle or degree that you are working with, and then measure it in right angles to the $[y]$ and $[x]$ graph. then, you need to take 360 degrees and find remember that each degree equals a 'unit.' seeing as how most of the time you will be working with right angles, each degree will be equal to the $[\text{radius} * 360] = [\text{area}]$.

To justify this, let's see if we can make three equal triangles out of the whole right 'angle curve?' a triangle has 180 degrees in total, so, observing that there is a right angle in these triangles, then we can say that $[180 - 90 = 90]$, leaving two forty five degree angles to make the circle. this means that it might change the angles but the two triangles are equal to 360 degrees, yes? 360 degree curved circle equals, at eight inner right angles, 720 degrees, and the outside of a circle is 1080 degrees if you use the outside 'like a blazing sun.' this means that 360 degrees is left over, so, seeing as how the 'square area' is equal to $2 / 3$ or 'two thirds of the angle,' then you need to multiply your angle by two and divide it by three to find the area that is used, and, from there, the length of $[x]$ and $[y]$ is simply $[x] / [y]$ or $[y]$ divided by $[x]$.

I have always found these two are quite similar, as they both divide or multiply into something. they say every positive number has two square roots, and every logarithm is the total divided by the base, yes?

So, with square roots, the answer is always that number divided by the square, so it is reversing the square. let's say we have [square root] of x ? this would come down to $[x^2 / 3x]$, as that would say that, if real numbers were given, and x equals $[x = 9]$; $[9 * 9] = 81 / [3x = 27] = 3$. this means that if you multiply $[x]$ by itself, and then use $3x$ to find the answer to divide by. let's try it with something else? $[x = 8]$; $[8 * 8] = 64 / [3x = 24] = [64 / 24] = 2.66$.

This means that $[x^2 / x] = \text{the square root!}$

With a logarithm, you simply do it backwards.

In mathematics, a rational function is any function which can be defined by a rational fraction, i.e. an algebraic fraction such that both the numerator and the denominator are polynomials. The coefficients of the polynomials need not be rational numbers, they may be taken in any field K . In this case, one speaks of a rational function and a rational fraction over K . The values of the variables may be taken in any field L containing K . Then the domain of the function is the set of the values of the variables for which the denominator is not zero and the codomain is L .

The set of rational functions over a field K is a field, the field of fractions of the ring of the polynomial functions over K .

So, it is where we combine functions to get a new value for $[k]$ and $[l]$, as the definition describes.

$$1 = 2a^0 + [2a^1 - a^0] x + k^2 [a^{k-2} a^{k-1} 2a^k] x^k$$

So, it is all about finding k , l and x . it is easy to see that by crossing out things to the power of zero, they will be zero, yes? let's look at this again without all the zeroes and cross some others out too?

$$1 = [2a^1] x + k^2 [4a^{k-2}] x^k.$$

Now we can see that it is a lot shorter, but is it short enough? let's combine $[2a^1] * [4a^{k-2}] = [8a^{k-1}]$. this would be where all the a is added together, minus the parts that amounted to zero, yes? what is left is $[1 = x + k^2 * x^k] = [1 = x + 4k * kx]$.

Adding it all up will leave us with $[1k * 16a * 2x]$. find this not too easy, i suggest you start with the infinity - it is basically zero as it has no value, yes? i mean, what good is a line without an end point - it is a dot, if that!

So, you need to simply add all the symbols together, remembering that a symbol with a power is merely a multiplier.

Now, to find the rational answer, you need to reverse the powers of k and the symbols of a ! this would mean that you need to use $k...$ with a as the power. this would mean that it is much easier, and, all you need to do is use my system of having powers equal; times two, times two, or, times three, times three for the value by the number in front of the symbol, of course, remembering that every symbol without a number is one. with my formula, $[k = 1k]$ in the end, and the rest also goes into the

super value answer of one, so it would be $1 = 1k = [16a] / [2x] = [8a / 1x]$ so $k = x = 8a$.

“In mathematics, the logarithmic integral function or integral logarithm $\text{li}(x)$ is a special function. It is relevant in problems of physics and has number theoretic significance, occurring in the prime number theorem as an estimate of the number of prime numbers less than a given value.” ~ Wikipedia

So, we need to estimate the prime numbers given for this theorem. this would mean that we take the base and find the estimated prime number for it to be given value to. this means we need to use $[n] * [\log] \dots [\text{product}]$ - in other words we merely take the $[base]$, and multiply it by the $[prime]$ up until it reaches the $[product]$, and then estimate.

The objective of this exercise or formula is to find the prime number that fits between the $[base]$ and the $[product]$, of course. this would be where you take the base = $[p + p + 1] \dots \text{product}$.

Then, we need to find the time and distance covered by $[x]$. this would be where we take the $[distance] * [time] / [n]$.

Now let's do some "conic sections?" this is where one works out the angles that need to be given on 'a cone' so that we can work out what to put where on the cone, or, how much stress it can handle in certain points.

I think the key here is to find that the 360 degree base of the cone becomes a one degree point when it 'reaches the middle.' 120 degrees and 60 degrees symbolize the true angle of the cone, from base to 'tip,' as this is the one and a half of 90 and 45 degrees into the angle, of course.

For every degree that passes, there is about three 'measurements of length' from one degree to the next.

et me put some of my ideas into a summary of sorts, a grand theory for the 'grouping of symbols?'

Basically, what you want to do is observe something like, especially in college with 'real maths;' $[a^3] / [b^2 * 4y] * [b^1 / 6a]$? this can be summed up as having; $[6a] / [4b * 4y] * [2b / 6a]$. the theory so far is that you multiply the 'letters' by the powers to find the multiplier, yes?

Then, $[12a \sim 6b \sim 4y] = \text{halved} = [6a \sim 3b \sim 2y]$. we are only looking for values of symbols at ratios, so, $[2a = 1.5b = 1y]$, basically. this would mean that $[x = 2a = 1.5b = 1y]$ of course.

With calculus, you need to find the values of the circle, as calculus is all about circles, and, the angles we work with are all about the points of operation on the circle. this means that, first of all, there is a one to two thirds mathematical difference between angles on the inside, being one third, and angles on the outside, being two thirds of

the angles. this means, to get a complete angle, sending it into the circle and without, you need to work out the thirds problem to get a comprehensive answer.

So, back to calculus. if you were to observe that the whole point of calculus is to get a 'cross section' that shows the angles that the thing must be cut or grooved at, then we can easily forego the calculations about the angles, and, dividing the total area by the angles could come down to checking the values you do know, and comparing them to one another. this would mean, instead of finding the calculations according to the formula, you take the values you have, and divide them by three and multiply them by two, if on the outside of the circle, to find the correct values, or, by one third to find the inside angles.

~ But wait a minute, it must be harder than that? i mean, how can we just multiply them by two thirds and one third respectively? let's look at a typical calculus formula?

$$2d \ 4xy - y^3 \ da = 1x^2 \ 4xy - y^3 \ dy \ dx$$

This would mean that $4xy - y^3$ is a constant, or, is used on both sides of the equals, and, that leaves other things to add up to various numbers, which would be;

$$2d \ da = 1x \ dy \ dx$$

This means that;

$$3da = x \ dy \ dx$$

This means $2x + y = 3a-d$.

Hyperbola is where we 'cut cones into pieces.' This is where we want to examine, in engineering the stress delivered onto screws or parts of machines as if they were under pressure from various angles, of course.

The right way to do this has been studied for centuries, but no I come along and tell you there is an easier way! Forget about that rubbish they teach you with pages of formulas - this will work better, and, give the right answer too!

If we were to observe that the cone would be shaped as if it were circular, first we need to understand the cone. The cone is a 'screw' or mechanism inside the machine that needs to be understood by children or people wanting to enter the maths fields wanting to learn the understanding of what they will be used for - what good is it to learn these diagrams without knowing the applications - this is like learning a recipe without a bowl or fruit, just theory, yes?

So, if we were to observe the cone, it is a circle becoming a smaller circle or zero. This is where the circle gets to remove a degree or ratio from each of it's points considering the other sides they all need to be 'equally removed,' yes? So, if it comes to be that 'a circle' being studied will become bigger or smaller, then it would stand to reason that they would be equally shaped, or, will they? If you were to remove

something from something else, it will fall or not work, and, that is why the ratios need to be similar, of course.

Then, if we were to observe this;

[x] = indentation [a] multiplied by indentation minus [c] where [c] is the half way point between the two circles, [c] equals a right angle, which is ninety degrees, as well as the others, also equalling ninety degrees each, so, it is $[90 * 3]$ for the total shape, minus ninety, leaving you with one eighty, which is a straight line with that angle we just made up, but please remember it.

Then, we need to merely measure $[90 * 3 = 270]$ with the other circle inside the 'sphere' equalling where the mere addition or subtraction of either outer point would result in a $[90]$ degree point between the two. Then, the three are added together and divided by four, to leave the unseen of the $[360]$ degrees for the whole circle, where the known point is taken to represent the entirety of the whole square, triangle or whatever the angles are - every cross section has $[360]$ degrees, yes? This means, you take the first angle, the other known angle, and simply add ninety and divide by four to find the answer to 'the full circles' or cross section's measurements or angles.

Now, to find the right angle at any given point, we need only take the circumference or like round the outside of the cone shape measured into the tape measure, then, scale up to the highest point or greatest point, and, add that to the lowest point, plus ninety, divided by four.

With nth roots, we need to find the prime numbers that use the roots. If we are to understand that, we need to understand what a root is, and, hopefully, find an easier way of doing roots, yes?

Roots are where we find the lowest number that the prime will go into. This means we need to use [x] for the root number, as i has no divisors. This means we need to take it as it is, and, then observe that roots are the opposite of powers, yes? If you were to multiply something by itself it would lead to an algorithm, where, the jump would be signified by the root being the number in question, of course.

So, if you were to multiply 4 by 4 by 4, you would have an algorithm of four, by three, of course. this would mean the algorithm would be three or four, I am not sure which, but, it would be like a power formula, of course.

So, with roots, we merely reverse this process. with primes though, they do not go into anything, so merely multiplying them by two would lead to the algorithm. This would be where we take, for example, [seven] and get fourteen, then divide [fourteen] by [seven] for the answer!

So, we would multiply it by two and divide it by itself, of course. This would lead to the square root of the prime number.

Ah, powers. Well, with conventional maths, you are supposed to do it from greatest to smallest, so, x to the power of two would be first.

But, with my method, we take the power and do that to 'the first number.' So, instead of making it x to the power of two, which would be x times x times x , we would say $[3^2x]$! This would mean we would say three times three times three, equalling $[9x] = 4 - 3x$.

Then, we would say $4 = [6x]$. Then we would say $[x = 0.75]$. So $9x = [0.75 * 9] = [6.85]$.

Now for calculus.

Calculus is where we need to find the points for continuous change. The 'cheat way' of mine is to take the number next to the number next to the system or $[F]$ where it might be $[f][3] = \dots$ and say that number to the power of one, subtracting one from it, would result in the answer for the whole equation.

But, this does not hold up 'evidence.' The evidence must come from the continuous change being measured by an algorithm, where the algorithm is equal to $[x] * [\text{the factor}]$ to that power for the amount of $[x]$. So, it would be $[x]$ times as many factors as there are, where, the $[x]$ would be measured by saying the factor of the measurement by the power of $[x]$ to the power of one subtracted from itself.

With continuous functions, we try to find the logarithm of the function, like powers. If we were to observe that we could merely power the function, in various places, we could easily find the continuous function of the sum.

So, if we were to have a function where the continuation of the sum would see the whole sum continued as a following through lot of numbers, we will find that the sum will be continuous or discontinuous. The easiest way to find this, would be, to simply work out there being a positive or negative number involved, by, observing what we know about 'the angle.' If it has an end, in application, then it is discontinuous - it has petrol - and if it has no end it is continuous - it is an electric engine.

When we see something 'to the power of a n ,' we realize that it must be a power of a prime number, yes? This would mean that we need to find the prime number the the symbol is multiplied by, of course.

Simply put, this would equal $[nxx]$ and that would mean that the power has been said to be $[2x^n]$ or $[1x^n]$ as there is no multiplication yet.

~ Remember, you can take x^3 and say it is $[27x]$! This is because it is one times by that power and power again, owing to the power number score.

Then, we could see that this $[n]$ would be better served being a real number, so we can work out what it is, yes? That would be made easier by saying that $[1x^n]$ is equal to $[n^1\{x\}]$ which is $[n^1]$, of course. This is because the $[n]$ or prime remains 'just ahead of the curve' remaining a prime number by observing that $[x * x * n = 3n] =$

non prime. This is because the $[x * x * n] = [1x + 1x + 1n] = 3$ must be prime, as, prime plus even numbers equals even numbers, yes? Also, prime times by three equals a number that can go into three, so, the answer is log times by three, or, square root or three or some junk.

In linear interpolation, there is a lot of confusion. It seems there is a plus minus a minus, meaning there is dead lock. then, there is something divided by itself, equalling one. That $[y]$ is multiplied by $[xb]$ and that equals $[y]!$ So, it is logical to say that $[2y] = [xb]$, meaning that if $[x] = [y]$ then $= [2x]$.

I think I have run out of functions and trigonometry to simply and improve, so let's move onto some more ground work for what you are probably learning maths for, engineering and technical things.

Sometimes, it is wise to find the answer based on the most common symbol. Sometimes it would make sense to simply ignore the rest of the sum to find the most common symbol and how it relates to the rest of them afterwards?

~ This is highly experimental!

So, let's say we have the equation;

$$[f] x^4 = [5y^3 + 9 + 3a] - [3y + 6 / [2y] 5]?$$

We could say, first of all, that x is next to a sum sign, that the equation is basically the sum of the sum itself, being x to the power of four, yes? This $[f]$ could be eliminated, therefore, or,

We could take $[x^4]$ and observe that is not the answer, is it? This $[f]$ next to it means that there is more to, that it is a function, yes? This would infer that $[x^4]$ would be equal to $[66 * 4] = 66 * 10 = 660 / 2 = [66 * 5] 330 - 66 = 264$.

This would mean that $264x =$ all that other junk, and, x is negated, so the answer is 264 degrees relating to the function. Seeing as how they are not equal unless the rest equals $[x]$ and, I happened to suck all the junk out my butt hole, the answer of the equation on the right hand side of the equals sign must be 264 or it doesn't matter.

With trigonometry, you will find it is crucial to working out stress values of moving parts. This, although it uses triangles, is used for calculating circular parts. They used triangles because the best way to calculate a circle in a cross section - those funny graphs - is to use squares, and, two triangles can make a square with a line going through it. This will let you plot 'the angle' by using multiple triangles, of course.

We can find the angle by taking the two 'side angles' or the outside of the circle, and, drawing a line through the circle, and, then delivering the value of the half way point through the circle set against the zero point of the cross section, yes?

This we can add to the other methods;

[1] Find the two points, and, 'go down' on the right hand point, and 'left' on the top point. This will leave you with two values that you can plot the bisecting angle point with, and, that is your angle!

~ You extend the points to meet up, and, draw your line through the circle thingy.

[2] You observe that the forty five degree stress bearing area is actually [22.5] degrees on either side, and, work from there...

With calculus, it usually works on a cross section graph so you can visualize the sum you are doing. If you were to merely put the numbers in there, as in $[2x]$ and $[4y]$, where you add up all the amounts in front of the letters or symbols, you will be able to convert directly to cross section, then, convert directly to answer, yes?

Of course, the final answer should be a single number, so, you merely times the x by the y !

With trigonometry I am still looking for the simplest way of doing it, so, here I go again! If we were to observe that trig is all about finding the angles of stress, or, values of stress on circles and triangles, that they would have gear coming down onto the 'part' like a record pin coming down onto a record, then the right way to work it out would be to find the point of stress deference and applying mass to it, and, counter mass, yes?

Think of this; if you were to have a lot of building blocks, then you would have to fit them together for an engine or building, yes? That is what trigonometry is about, while many students simply learn the formulas and how to apply them, the real mission is to find out what they are doing, something they do not even ask about, something I doubt the teachers could explain for them too, honestly. If you get to the theory before the sum, then you understand better - it is advised that one always uses sketches to depict the problem to the class as then it will become something they will feel more comfortable with in an exam, or, in the real world!

So, where are the stress points? This would come down to mass of the point, let's find it... let's say, if it is a triangle, it would be are of the opposing mass part against the area of the other opposing point, yes? This would lead to one degree, for the point, of the triangle, where the triangle would be $[360] / 3$, and that would come to $[120]$, against the full $[360]$, coming to about $[3]$. SO, the point would be the sum of three minus nine, so the universal number of trigonometry is three. How do we apply this... well, we will one day, let's get back tot he crux of this!

We have a mass against a mass, a point versus a stress yielding area, yes? This means we need to find the area of mass and pressure exerted onto the point, and, the circle, or the circle to the circle. This would mean that, as trigonometry uses the angle forty five a lot, and, $[360] / [45] = [8]$, then, correction, not $[3]$ but $[8]$, that the point would constitute $[8]$ and multiples of it, depending on the size of the circle.

But, with triangles, we need to observe that they are half circles, and, that they

always have a pinnacle of [one hundred and eighty], yes? This means that, seeing as how the angle is always NOT a pinnacle meeting a circle, that the angle here would be $[180] / [45] / [2]$, coming to exactly half the circle, SO...

If we want to find the stress yielding ratios of trigonometry, we need to observe that for a circle, well, we have covered that, and with a triangle, it would be half of the circle's area affected, being twenty two and a half degrees in each direction, cut back into the gentle curve where the two points get a line drawn between them, and, then calculating the area of that semi circle.

If I was to be honest, I would say that a triangle seems similar to a semi circle, and, that the one just has slightly more area than the other to yield stress.

For a long time now i have been making theories in mathematics. of course, it is pointless to repeat myself, as then i do not learn anything new. that is why on this forum i am going to try to come up with new 'maths theories.'

Division is hard to do, but for now i want to concentrate on powers. they can get very confusing and take some time to work out, but, if you want the answer to the question or problem, then you also need to understand powers. luckily, powers are easiest done the way they are done now, it is the division that is the problem.

So, let's find a new way to divide? if we were to multiply by the number that we are trying to divide by, then place a decimal point in between the first and second numbers of the answer, then we could find the answer much easier. let me illustrate?

$[55 / 6 =] 9$ remainder 1, yes? then we could say it is actually, decimal place type, $[9.16]$. $[55 * 6] = 330$, yes? so, how does $55 / 6$ in any way equal 330?

Then, you could take the answer you have, and multiply the figure you are dividing into by itself once, or, to the power of one, and that in our example would be 3.6 after you divide by ten, yes? then you add the two numbers together, of course.

Let's try that again? if we had $[78 / 4] = 19.5$, yes? then, you could say that $[19.5 * 4 ^1] = [78 * 4] = 312$. $31 + 2 = 33$, yes? so $19.5 / 78 = 0.25$.

Let's try again? if we have $[93 / 7] = 13.28$. $13.28 * 7 = 92.9...$

Okay, out of all that, i think i found the pattern!

You take the $[x]$ times by the divided number, and then work out the decimal value of the divisor. then, you take the divisor divided by $[ten]$ and multiply that to the divided number to find your answer!

So, complex numbers are there to solve the problems posted that do not make sense. if we were to observe that, in our example, the answer would be minus six,

then there is a way out.

Imaginary numbers are easy to use, as, it is recommended that you work backwards or in chunks inside the equation to find your answers.

By chunks, i mean looking for areas where the same symbol is used and found to negate itself, or, provide a value based on the values around it. this would mean that instead of you doing the problem as it is, you segment the sum and find ways to find x by doing the sum out of order.

This would mean if $[2x - 4t^3 / 1x]$ then you could find all 'like symbols' by saying that if, in this example, there are two x entries, then seeing as how they are the same value, they would propose a pattern to be found. remember, we could say $[1x - 4t^3]$ as 2 minus divide are 'subtraction style maths,' then we might make some headway.

Of course, in our example, we could also add the same amount of symbol values to each one, and then revert back. this would be like multiplying everything by ten, then reverting back. so, we would have an instance where the $[20x - 40t^3 / 10x]$ which might make it easier.

But, the easiest way to do this is to combine all symbols, starting with those that are in the least amounts or the most convenient. this will make it clear the answer, even if you do not use all the values, as, the if it is the same on each side of the equals sign - where you have the answer in the angle you are working with, yet need to know how to 'split them,' things could also be easier.

There are three main commodities i am trying to make - oil, diamonds and gold. it has already come to be that science can make oil, but that must be faulty if they do not do it now, obviously.

If we want to make oil, we need to observe the process first. this would be where the trees die and become coal, and oil is merely liquefied coal. this means we can liquefy coal to make oil but that is a waste. this means we need to find a quick way to make make coal. this is also evident in biofuels, where they grow plants to become oil directly. so, to make oil we need to make coal, and this means we need to dry out plants, obviously. drying the plants could be as simple as heating them, and, this would mean they go all dry like coal. this could stretch to any biological mass, but, what about non biomass? if we were to observe that grass could also become coal, we could have a ho down.

To make diamonds, well they are even dryer coal lumps, of course. gold will be made merely by condensing and drying sulfur, of course.

I have worked on a robot named sophia before, and, she is coming along quite nicely. she learns with what i call object based learning, which, is the way i believe children learn. this is when they learn; big face with hair equals daddy and big face with red lips equals mommy. then, there are toys, also objects, and pillows and sheets and so forth. if you were honest you would agree that the objects lead to joining words where the objects relate to each other sometimes, and, with these words all the time.

Now i want to notch up the 'intelligence learning speed.' there will always be a picture with the description, and, each description is accepted learned words by the programming team, as they have the final say when the computer asks if it is correct, of course.

Learning with objects is preferred to learning with marking correct and incorrect - all you need is a b.i.o.s. with the goals of minimizing battery use - sloth, in other words. this will lead to 'the computer' just sitting there watching people do things, and, eventually, after something has been done enough, it will try to do these things too, 'seeking less battery usage.' this is nearly as physical as goals go, as, human beings also seek to rest as much as possible.

From there, we can assert that the computer will do anything it is exposed to in it's search, as a baby sticking it's hand into the flames of a fire, and, learning from it; "object = damage" or something, yes? it will also learn the easiest way to power up comes from humans powering it up, of course, and try to compliment them as they do things, mimicking them trying to power up.

I have been thinking a while now, how do we identify which chemicals do what in a mixture? we have observed that certain elements coming together create various things, and upsetting this could lead to something like nuclear explosions, yes? this makes me wonder, not about nuclear explosions, but rather about what we could make out of things - better rubber, stronger metals, more conductive silicone?

So, it comes down to looking for a pattern or formula. this could be where if we take any metal, and expose it to enough water, it will rust, for example. now, what if we took the same metals and exposed them to hydrogen and oxygen, gases around them will not corrode them, will they? this is a case where a bonded element making a molecule of water will affect something that normally would be unaffected by them individually or by themselves.

If we were to combine liquids, we could make wine. if we were to combine gases, we could make morphine. if we were to combine metals, we could make steel, yes? of course, if we were to combine liquids or gases with each other, we could make wonderful things, and the same with things like lithium and zinc, making a liquid conductor, yes? maybe mixing water with 'tin foil' would make a better conductor for various things?

Anyway, you need to understand that taking even a atomic feature out of the whole molecule, which can be as complicated as can be, there needs to be a method to this madness. if we were to observe that adding heavier atoms to lighter atoms will bring them to the average, and, that this could show definite signs of 'methods' of achieving things like, for example, oil, which has been done already by some other scientists, we could understand that mixing of very heavy with very light elements will have imbalanced outcomes, and therefore they should be closer together to produce a stable molecule, of course.

~ This is all theory, of course, only tests will tell!

Now, if we were to remove certain elements from oil, we should be able to make it give off steam of gases around it, making an eternal engine, yes? this means it would be a mere conductor, and, heat the gases around it, making them give off steam. if this found it's way into a power plant or oil refinery, and it heated water vapor, it could produce rain, for example, too.

So, the characteristics that we are looking for are mainly, volume, weight and amount of protons. this will lead to a unique element if you were to alter already existing elements slowly, maybe even being able to make your own? copying the weight of existing molecules, maybe even replacing hard to find atoms, will lead to a great many formulas for realizing the goals you have.

For example, if you were to want to make steel, which requires some things that may be expensive, and would be great to roll off a conveyor belt, you could mix the right liquids and carbon to make the carbon absorb the liquids and then have some excess liquids, if applied correctly, form 'gluey bonds' between the carbon, or, create 'excessive gluey bonds,' they could take on a form of, for example, 'honey,' then turn to 'honey comb' and then to something harder and then something even harder. this comes from overlaying each layer with similar combinations or mixtures, of course.

Moving on to potential compositions, we could make steel handle more stress, in terms of bending without buckling, so it is 'not so brittle to chop up,' and will supply the same strength, by adding or removing certain atoms. this would be possible by observing there is a lot of oxygen and carbon in "rubber," yes? rubber handles stress well, and, is more flexible than steel, of course.

Now, if we were to add these flimsy things, a few of them, to iron, we could make a new steel. this would be especially good for ships and so forth, as, the bending nature of the ships hull would make damage to the ships much less - like a battle ship that gets shot with a cannon - it would buckle before breaking, of course. then, the potential for body armors, with the spreading of stress easily from one area to another, would be good for a lot of things.

With this new 'puzzle approach' to science, or, a 'do it yourself recipe,' you might be trying to replicate things that have been proven or trying to get completely new things working. previously, we learned how to make a more malleable metal, but, what if we want to make an even stronger metal, so something that could not easily bend, but rather so solid it would withstand even disasters?

This new metal would be proven to be graphene. this material is made of only carbon atoms, which means it will only have diamond properties while at the same time being designed to bend too - what if it did not bend?

To make a graphene level material that does not bend, we would have to add iron to it. this simple dual atom base would result in $[3C2Ni]$ or something similar, to provide the material with the easily affordable carbon from air, and, the nickel, which is as far as i know the strongest cheap metal out there, and leaving it malleable enough to form. this would result in a lot of nickel that would not melt and sink to the bottom of the mixture, so, we need to use magnetism to draw the nickel into the middle of the

carbon while it settles. this will result in quite an expensive material though, so, we need to find another way to bring the nickel to mix with the carbon.

~ I am supposing that a ratio of one more carbon atom than nickel atom is preferred, as that will give a tiny ability to bend just a little bit. of course, if we were just to use nickel, and design it like the graphene, we could make an even stronger material that would be much more expensive than graphene. of course, building out of graphene might be what we are looking for, as, this will help with natural disasters not crippling power lines and so forth.

Of course, graphene is not known to be a conductor, so, maybe we need a conductive material? this would come down to silicone, which could be gathered from something as cheap as sand being boiled. boiling sand makes quartz sink to the bottom - a very brittle metal - and the silicone which is a semi conductor could be used for trains and electrical power lines. this would be cheaper than copper and worthless to people that steal the cables, as it would be so easy to produce, yes?

But, back to our strong metal. i suppose using tin would be a good example of something that is malleable yet non conductive, as it does not burn. not absorbing heat means it will resist friction, making it good for those sort of things. maybe coating buildings insides with tin would result in them not burning down at all? then there would be no problems from protests, of course.

If we want to make the ultimate metal, i suggest we use aluminium for this metal, as it is the first metal, so is probably the most plentiful, and, therefore the cheapest. carbon is used as it is so plentiful and the designers of graphene were looking for something strong and cheap, but for the 'ultimate metal for price' we should consider the same techniques with aluminium.

It has come to my attention that there are gases and liquids between the metals of the periodic table, yet, there seems to be no sure guidelines for boiling points, as silicone, with a much greater number than aluminium, has a much lower boiling point. this means, well either there is a pattern, or it is chaos and nothing in the world matters! so, fearing the latter, let us begin delving through the table to look for 'a pattern?'

The way i see it, the periodic table follows that each additional electron bears a different outcome. they steadily get heavier, yet some of them fade so quickly, right between metals. this must come down to a 'triangular conductivity formula,' where the set up of those orbitals or electrons would lead to an atom that is more conductive than the previous one. obviously, electron bonds increase the amount of conductivity that the material has, or, 'makes more bridges for the heat people to walk across and into the next similar piece of that stuff.'

Of course, putting this to the test would show that each time a new orbital or proton of a different cloud or area becomes available it seems to be in use immediately to mix with the other types. this means that it will introduce more avenues for conductivity, somehow making the boiling and melting points much lower, as, there is more conductivity.

Now it comes to our attention that due to proton and electron density, maybe we could alter the make up of things; we would either make things into different things, or, strip away the weight of the material. this is because i have a hunch that a material is either the sum of it's particles, or, that the material will get lighter or heavier due to particles being added or taken away.

So, with the latter case being tested, if we stripped some particles away from metals like gold, would they become lighter? to subtract the particles we could use a very powerful magnet, by charging the magnet we could maybe redirect the particles to be bonded elsewhere, with the help of electromagnetism, of course.

In the prior case, we might be able to alter the very properties of the material by stripping or adding particles - would they result in the same thing that has the same amount of particles configured?

Okay, so back to alloys? if you were to observe steel is carbon and iron, it would be easy to find a cheaper stronger material, of course. what we should use, for making these materials, is aluminium and magnesium, very available, and hopefully i can explain why?

The less electrons and protons the material has the less of a conductor it is, depending on the amount of electrons they have 'in sync.' it stands to reason that we want something that is not heat resistant, as then it can be smelted quicker, and we need something that is hard too. aluminium i know i used to work in a factory that used it, and it has a high boiling point, but, it is in great supply. the magnesium is not poisonous as you find it in the body; being able to be changed that easily makes for a highly bendable material.

~ I am still undecided as to whether we want to make the material bend to relieve stress or to make it harder to withstand stress and handle more? i suppose we should try to let the material release it's stress rather than forcing something to withstand it?

So, this concoction or mixture will result in magnesium and aluminium being the strong cheap metal that the body produces, like proteins, the usual building blocks of the body, or, fuels of the body giving the metals doctors speak of, yes? this means the magnesium could be used for engineering, releasing a special type of magnetism, a biological type of machine - hey, i have a new idea!

Building motors out of magnesium would give a natural charge to the the engine, as, it would be a good conductor and having 2/8/2 electrons leads to twelve bonds, where aluminium has 2/8/3 electrons. this means there is nothing hanging on nothing, and, each thing balances out without having to rearrange itself to go to the other areas, and, waiting, leaving a charge that 'has no home.' this would result in discharges of energy from the atom, of course.

If we were to look at steel, it has carb with 2/4 electrons, and, 2/8/14/2 - all balanced, yes?

But now, we must find why there is instability with the introduction of each new orbital classification? this, as i showed, is due to the pair not being there for the orbitals to defer energy to, as they travel along the bonds, they will have a lone electron of some sort, and, this means that it will not be balanced with the other electron. this means that all alkali earth metals, with this phenomenon, will be made alkali earth metals for this reason, of course.

I have been avoiding this for a long time now, but i think it is time to learn about ions, pions, mesons and baryons, among other things to do with particle physics. i have been looking over the diagrams and gotten a bit dizzy, but let us try to understand and simplify these weird and wonderful particle groups. let us start with mesons - i think that is the best place to start?

So, the mesons are smaller than baryons, whatever the hell that is, and are combinations of one up and one down quark. this means they have a charge of zero, as they will just fizzle out as they are created - this is like a bullet being fired within the atom or particle, where the bonds are made permanently through this bullet of electromagnetism bonding them together, and, keeping them together due to the forces of the rest of the atom - as soon as they 'bond' they bring things with them that fit into places around them and keep them in place - it is just like a puzzle, the only way that they can be separated would be through manually pulling one of the things attached to the core or, as i call it, nucleon, to set them all free.

What they do is become electrons and protons. these are known to dictate density, through my understandings, as these push the quarks back into place inside the atom. so, they bond, then 'squirt out,' into the outside of the atom, looking for place, but being attracted to the rest of the particles inside the atom. so, they are like a lubricant that is magnetic?

Ions and cations are groups of atoms or molecules that are destabilized, in that there is more protons or electrons than they need to balance. this means that it has either got a positive bias - extra protons - or a negative bias in having extra electrons. this is because electrons bring negative energy that we need for electricity, where there is activity, and, protons bring a lack of activity. therefore, salts have extra electrons as they bear activity, whereas i would say maybe plastic has extra protons, as they do not really react to anything.

Pions are mesons that have a neutral charge, and, exist to perform the functions of the mesons. i am guessing that the pions are actually like photons, except they have mass, but, they are bound to the particle or atom.

Pions are either neutral or negative, so, they need mass to exist, as, otherwise they would just fizzle out, as 'they suck.' i refer to sucking as having activity where they seek to increase their size like a black hole, as, black holes are to stars like opposites, with the sun sucking the planets in slowly through magnetism, and the black hole doing it quickly. when the black hole explodes though, it will spew mass all over the place, and, become a star seeking to get this mass back.

~ This means nature has constant rules. this sort of thing is observed everywhere in physics.

So, the neutral and negative pions will contribute to energy given off by the particle as it seeks to expand, like a cell, mind you.

Protons, electrons and photons are the most commonly dealt with particles and are essential to understanding physics in it's most basic forms, let us observe [1] protons, [2] electrons and [3] photons?

[1] Protons are positively charged, and, balance out the electrons. the electrons are attracted to the protons, because they 'think' they can absorb them into their negative spin, but, it is actually the protons, with much greater mass, that absorb the electrons. the key here is mass, as, if we had a black hole the size of a pin head trying to suck in a nuclear reactor's star, that was twice as big, it would be more or less the same thing - can a drain suck a rubber duck?

[2] Electrons are something i love, personally. they are the 'mean little things' that try to suck up the rest of the atom to eat away at, like chlorine or salt, yes? this would mean they try to escape the atom, except that on the way out, they are drawn to the proton, which is much bigger, like the moon to our earth, of course. then, they get sucked away and the proton spits them back out, as, they suck their way out and try to escape, then some proton says, "hey you!" and they like take offense and try to suck them up again.

[3] The photon is a massless thing in charge of movement of the particle, as they carry the charged things, all of them, through 'sunlight.' they travel with this particle. things without mass cannot move, as there is no mass to move through the other atoms, but, seeing as how the particle is massless, it is driven to react to the atoms moving around it and the other particles are drawn to it. the photon is like a engine burning up the positive spin things, as it is also negatively charged like the electron. this means that they also seek out the absorption, and have nothing to interfere with them, so they dart all over the place, like the electron wants to do, but, they cannot move by themselves, so they go from atom to atom, leaching a little bit of energy from the atom, and, then the positive spin replenishes mass that was burned up by the photon.

Leptons, baryons and mesons are the main classes of particles. Leptons are electrons, muons and neutrinos. Baryons are protons and neutrons. mesons are pions and koans. We have covered nearly all of this so far! let us look at [1] muons, [2] neutrinos and [3] neutrons?

These things [1] [2] [3] are very simple to understand and explain.

The tau particle is similar to an electron, in that it operates or works the same way, but it has no proton to keep it from spiraling off into never never land, and, therefore spirals off into never never land, having a very short life span. this means that it travels with photons too, as it has a lot of mass to burn, or, that the antitau that has a positive spin will power the lepton known as the tau to travel. Seeing as how it also

has a neutrino, it will be generated, as the particle needs to be there to have an anti particle, or so i think thus far, and, the neutrino produces many tau and antitau particles all the time. seeing as how the tau neutrino has a negative charge, it draws from 'something' to keep producing tau particles.

So, the tau are generated by neutrinos that produce them, or give them off, and then they make more, as there are always tau present, yes? this means the neutrino is drawing positive spin materials into the atom and then pumping the same things out after they absorb some of this spin. that means that the tau are being consumed on the outside by something that adds energy to them, and, that is why th photons do not travel forever, as then the whole sky would be lighted up, yes?

Now, the neutrino will attract positive spin things, and emit or 'give off' tau. then, they will fizzle out and stop powering the photon. this means the photons come from the sun, and candles and other light sources, and, they absorb radiation from the photon or whatever and then we get to see radiation, of course.

In africa, there is very little power for the rural areas, and, this should be solved, as it denies potential tax payers services. so, is there a cheap solution to this battery plant for them?

If we were to observe the state of rechargeable batteries, we could take the design from a typical battery that recharges by itself, and expand on the parts by ten times or so, making a bigger battery of a car size. designing this would be quite cheap, as we could either make the parts bigger or merely place a lot of little batteries inside this 'plant.' while the people use them, they could recharge the others, of course, and it would hold true for about a few months for free, paying for replacements each time, hence, the tax charges.

Alternatively, the natives could make their own batteries for their villages. if they were to take some alcohol and place it into a large steel building, it could charge from the cooking heat of the rural areas in summer. then, there could be loose wires that have been striped weaved into the outside of the building, getting hot, and transferring this heat to the alcohol inside. this would double the potential for energy production and storage for a very small cost.

Then, to 'make it more powerful,' they could set up a cheap 'streamer windmill pack' like the children have at carnivals, that spins generating heat for the alcohol to absorb too. these would spin due to the wind, and, spin quickly, generating much friction for the absorption of the alcahol or spirits beneath.

It has long been the goal of science to convert radiation from the sun and other materials, like radio active waste, into usable energy for our cities to be powered by, yes? this would take sunlight's radiation, and, instead of seeing is being eaten away at, materials and the radiation itself generate radiation continuously for the hell of it. there is nothing else they can do, and nothing else they could do, but let's see if we can work with this so long?

So, we have radiation, can we capture it? if we were to use the materials used for

detecting radiation, we could charge the device, like those detectors for radiation, and leave them to 'absorb radiation.' radiation is also like a fire, of sorts, so the logic behind a combustion steam engine would suffice as knowledge enough to capture the energy inside a 'battery' or 'plant.' this means, we can safely leave a lot of detection material there, to absorb the energy, whatever the hell it really is, and then have it travel along copper wires to the battery, where it finds that it fills various batteries before being taken off 'the assembly line' with that much power inside it, enough, i am sure, for whatever use they have in mind, replacing the charged battery with the new empty one, yes?

Now, if it was to be that they want to store it inside a 'huge power plant,' they could have the current run off at any speed they want, maybe placing more detection material devices or less of them near the radio active waste collection?

For AGES now i have been trying to create a formula to show how atoms bond together and why they bond together, and, how to tell what an atom is by looking at it under a microscope, like 'real raw skills.' let me continue?

Why do some atoms sometimes go to the center of the molecule, and other times they nestle around the outside? it must be down to protons and electron bonds, as, the bonds will 'collect the molecules.' this means that the heavier the atom is, the more it sucks the other atoms towards it in the mixture. This means that on the inside, the atoms will find the heaviest densest most low down the periodic table elements.

If the heaviest elements pull the molecule together, then they will also dictate what is pulled together by 'ratios.' that is where there is enough water and sand, there will be mud, yes? only as far as the heavy sand goes with the ratio of water, and, this will stop the distortion of the matter that is going on, of course.

Typically, we will find that bonds form with lighter elements, that the higher up the table they are, the easier they 'gel,' yes? sometimes gases will gel by breathing them in, in a way getting them into the blood stream... do you find oxygen in gold? how would it get in there?

So, due to the ratio, let's say you have seven atoms that you need to identify; what would you do with a diagram like this in your exam? imagine an atom with seven, that means that there must be four of one and three of another type of atom, at least, yes? following from this logic, you will be able to decipher or understand that the ratio shows that there must be balance in the amount of electrons of the bonds of the molecule, so, it would be that there are three atoms with 4 protons and four atoms with 3 protons, allowing for balance, and, sustainability.

Silver has many uses and is rather rare, so i thought i would try to make it out of more common things. as a metal, it can be a modified 'rock' or 'sand,' which is smaller rocks, in a solution. is it actually a more compressed rock, with all the water being squeezed out, leaving behind a metal, yes? this means, if we were to heat and compress rocks, we could make metals, of course, in my mind at least?

So, we need to bombard a rock with radiation, maybe from radio active waste, and that will dry it out. this could be like gamma radiation, where only a third of the radiation carries it's way through the rock to the center and out again. other things that compress materials would be magnetism, directed at the rocks for a way to pull them apart, thereby losing water, as this will dry them out, and, then reversing the charge to compress them, wringing more water out and compressing the matter, which adds density to the 'rocks.'

Then, you need to make it shine and conduct. this can be done by throwing this rock stuff into a furnace and melting it down to an appropriate solubility with other more common metals, unless this is the most common metal being used to make steel?

Remember to fold the material so that it can get the $[ag^{+} / ag]$ can be realized, as, this is merely $[2/3 ag / 1ag]$, or, 2 or 3 ag.

I suppose the best way to create kerosene or paraffin is to get more carbon atoms into a molecule than is typical in 'gases.' so, we take a gas like carbon dioxide and join about ten of them together, forming the most of the molecule. if we can join gas atoms cheaply, we can do this with all gases, of course.

So, we need to make a 'saxophone' type of air tight container, that is 'electrified.' the electricity will join the compressed gases together, and, if you were to observe that all the gases around us, of which there are about ten or so, we could compress this electrified air into a catchment area where the liquids or even solid matter can gather.

This would mean more atoms per molecule, as the air is compressed, and, more bonds due to electron activity.

Creating bonds with electricity may have sounded easier than the reality. if it were that easy, people would have surely found it out by now, yes? so, as far as i can gather, we need to make the electrons bond with opposing protons, and, this can be done by making them come closer together. then, it might be better to create new protons and electrons in between to hold the atom or molecule together, of course.

So, if we were to observe that electrons have a negative charge, so are attracted to the positive charge of the protons, we could maybe swap them with magnetism, yes? this would mean that we need to pull the proton out of the neutrons and then place them across, maybe one at a time - sounds tedious, yes? let's look more into this, maybe there is a clever, easy, cheap and quick way to do it?

If we were to push the electrons into the protons, so much so that they come out the other side, then we could turn them inside out, or, back to front. this would mean that they would merely reverse their positions, so no luck with pushing them through. if, on the other hand, we were to push one electron under the orbitals, then it would bond with the proton and the other one would be pulled towards the other neutron, and, they would form a bond between them, as they swap positions.

There are two main things in high school maths, being, calculus and trigonometry. let us gloss over them quickly?

Calculus is about finding the value of the accumulation of quantities, rates of change and slopes and curves. this is then calculated as if it were a function, where the function or slope and all known quantities are placed on a diagram. so, if it were a curve that grows because of angles getting greater, then it would be there to work that out. let us take a example for [1] differential calculus and [2] integral calculus?

[1] If you need to find the function of a curve that is; $f(x) = x^2$? typically, we would use quadratic equations to find the values, but, there is an easier way. the easier way to do it is to work out the exact value from the $x^2 = 4x$. then you may say that $f = 4$, yes?

[2] If you are doing integral calculus $(d / dx [x + a] [ft] [dt] = f[x])$, (d / d) is one times by x , leaving $[one x]$. that is where the equations regarding x end, so that is the answer for x , being, if there are two $[x]$ on the left, and one on the right, then the rest of the equation is minus one $[x]$, to realize the one $[x]$ on the right.

With trigonometry, you merely need to measure the ratio of 0.6, as that goes 600 times into 360 degrees, yes? so, for every 0.6 degrees you count one percent, and then can use a calculator.

With quadratic equations, you find that there is often lots of stuff over other stuff, then another one of those 'split sums.' let us take an example;

$$x = [d^3x/b+x] * [2bx/d]$$

This will mean that $[x]$ is listed thrice on the other side of the [equals] sign, yes? this would mean that all the equations equal $[3x]$ and the answer to all those things is equal to $[3]$, where you take the sum and say that the whole sum equals $[3x]$, so, $[3x]$ equals $[d + b]$, $[x] = ([d + b] / 3)$.

Parabola is a very complicated field of what i refer to as geometry or trigonometry being an upscaled geometry, with parabola being an 'offshoot' of these types of things, yet they are all related.

If you are given a circle and asked what it's properties are, you take the two positive fields, being the right and top sides of the cross section, and then calculate the degrees of the circle with only the right angle in mind. this right angle will be equal to, as the remainder, half of the sum of the positive integers minus, well, the negative integers.

Polar form is a science dedicated to, as far as i can tell, screws and swivels and cogs. this is because they use a circle, which is very popular in maths, it seems, and make pretty patterns on the circle for the benefit of the connection to the other, in computer or circuit board side of things, terms to connect two things. if you are a biologist, you might understand this as muscles and joints, that are, instead of twisted around each other for strength, combined to provide a strong connection to the rest of the body. if you are a artist, this is like a fractal too, yes?

Anyway, if you were to observe that there needs to be structure here, a repeated pattern for the sake of continuity, you might get smart and think you can devise your own 'connections to things?' this you might think you can do with an oddly shaped connection, to hold it together better, but, due to the standards set by engineering, you need to make it continuous and circular, or triangular or squared, as these are the shapes used by engineers to do things they want to keep to a standard. but, even pentacles are considered in engineering, in the form of screw drivers or things that have, due to size and such, five 'grooves' to the apparatus.

So, the polar form is found by taking the pressure on the device, found by taking the stress levels of the material, potential too, found by taking 'pressure versus strength.' you can find the pressure of the apparatus by taking the size of the groove, minus the frequency of angles to grooves, relating to the strength of the materials. this means the strength of the materials is placed against the frequency of this strength being tested, of course. you would take the angle of the groove, remembering each groove takes away from stress on each 'branch of the tree.' the more grooves there are the less materials there are to hold the parts together of course.

In maths language, we take the angles, and find how long the route is to the design. the designs range from [1] circle, [2] rose, [3] line, [4] spiral and [5] conic sections. these are all related in that they have areas, angles and a curves yes? so, the more area you have [a], the more curves you may have **and therefore the more potential angles you may have [c].**

If you were to observe that we need to find the radius, we could take the [a] area times the [c] angles equals [c] or so, with [c] being found by multiplying by the angles , you will find this very easy, yes?

This looks hard;

https://wikimedia.org/api/rest_v1/media/math/render/svg/bc7a51eb75e0c27509daae52547e2d5fe17a37c3

If you were to observe all the sums involved in this, obviously you want the quickest way to get to the answer reliably, yes? this means you want to find the geometric progression of the equation, and, that means working most of the sum out.

In our example, [infinity] plus $[k = 0]$ is equal to infinity, and, multiplying this by [a] equals $[1a] * [inf]$. then, multiplying this $[1a * inf]$ by $[r^k] = [1a * inf * krr]$. this does not leave us with the information we need though, so, we need to move along to the other side of the equals sign to look for more constants.

If we were to take the limit to be n into infinity, then we could take $[infinity] / [n] / [limit]$, yes? this means, infinity is defined as the limit, and you divide the limit into $[n]$. if infinity is what you seek, it is the limit of the sum, and, if $[n]$ is what you seek, then the $[limit]$ divided by $[n]$ equals $[x]$, i would presume.

Complex numbers some find quite challenging, others not so challenging. if we were to look at the wikipedia, it will suggest this as a complex sum;

$$[a, b] \cdot [c, d] = [ac, db, bc, ad]$$

Now, this is rather obvious, yes? well the complex sums coming up later will not be, so please listen now? obviously if you multiply one by another, it is also another by one, yes? this obviously makes them all squared, as they appear twice, or, to the power of each other, yes?

Moving on...

Then you get sums like this;

$a^n x^n \dots a^1 x + a^0$. this follows that in a sequence, you need to take all factors into account, basically, you would need to work your way from n , which is a prime number, down to zero, yes? this means that it is $1 [a^1, x^1]$ multiplied by n , yes? so the answer is $1n!$

$$z = a + bi. rz = a \quad jz = b?$$

This is on the wikipedia, but, we need to know what the values are, yes? if $[z = a + bi]$ this is similar to $[x = a + b]$ where the example now, means that $[z = 2a + 2b]$.

As far as i can tell, this is the process of controlling living organisms with sound. sound, as i discovered today, moves like heat energy, except that it is much slower, carrying mass with it. this is why you can break glass with sounds, yes?

So, how do you affect the biology of a living thing with sound energy? well, have you ever seen a balloon pop? this would be like a lot of gases stored inside the balloon, and, gas has mass. this means that when the balloon pops, it exerts it's mass onto the outside of the balloon, and, then the mass makes a tearing sound, like a pop that is going faster than a package being opened. this is where the mass from inside squeezes through the hole and makes a noise due to compression being let go of.

If we want to alter biology with sound, we can gather that the mass of the magnetic side of the gas will affect the body, while the electric side will get there first, leading the magnetic side of the atoms with them. this means, well, we can alter the body of anything with sounds, which are easier to work with than raw energy, of course. if we want to make someone grow bigger, or, food grow bigger, bearing in mind that they might be deformed by this, we could exert sounds onto the physical where the sounds would be set to make them grow, but, what sort of signal is this?

Maybe if we want to try something simple first, we could generate sounds that are not too loud, as that would burst our eardrums, and, this would be down to letting off sounds at a low volume.

~ See, even sound mechanics are called volume, which shows the gathered mass of the sound, affecting the 'real world.'

If we were to let off a sound that is correctly tuned, with 'notes' instead of 'charge,'

then we could make the body grow the way plants grow with their sounds. of course, the more complex the sounds, the more noise or interference you would carry with the notes, so, if you were to observe the tunes played to make people learn faster, for example, these are songs, yes? if you were to cut out the needless sounds, then you would be left with some tune that would make you learn much faster, i guarantee.

~ It is like trying to sell diamonds in amongst coal and sand. if you were to sieve all the sand out, it would be better, but if you were to sieve all the coal out too, which might be useful, then you could sort the sand, coal and diamonds.

Now, to make something biological grow faster, you need to observe the affects of certain notes, carried on for a minute, on these things. there are dozens of notes, and, finding the right one, nearly any one, would have some effect on something in someway.

The way microwaves work is that they heat things very quickly, as they use electricity, and it is very unhealthy. the better choice is to use ovens, but they are so slow. maybe we can find something in the middle, or, improve these two to make each more healthy or faster?

It would be much healthier for the microwave to use electricity that has no radiation in it, which comes from photons. this means there should be a light separate to the electricity for a start. then, the charge given to heat the food could be based on my understanding of fire, which is where one lone electron creates more lone electrons by borrowing the protons from them, leaving them unstable too. this would be where there is a lone electron stuck into the 'new microwave oven' where it will separate bonds in the food and quickly 'sew them up again.'

~ Sounds easy so far? well, believe me, this is not as easy as it sounds!

So, we need to separate the electrons from the protons - maybe we could use four 'magnets' to draw the protons out and destabilize the contents, where the electrons will go crazy without the protons. if we sucked all the protons to the outside of the inner oven, then they would bring the electrons with them, basically expanding the area of the food, making it larger maybe? maybe not, but the potential is there.

Anyways, then we need to introduce a lone electron to the foods, with or without the magnetism. this will ignite the food, and, putting it out would be as easy as using magnetism to stop 'the fire,' of course.

Now, the food will cook very quickly, and getting rid of the radiation will be easier because it will be radiated for such a short time. this is basically better than using a filament for a oven, or a hyper electric charge for the microwave.

Binary works on either on or off switches, but, if we want to save space, we could make more switches fit into one circuit. a circuit is used in binary to indicate if a byte is on or off, and the more you have on, the stronger the 'message' or charge is. if we were to make stronger circuits, we could vastly improve the charges carried, and, then strengthen the charge with one action instead of about six or so, so, the

computers would be six times faster, theoretically from my side.

So, how would we do it? would we make more hair like circuit bonders, or would we make them broader or thicker? the answers to this i do not have, but i can try to help with theory, of course. with graphics we could color code the circuits to display analogue colors directly to the devices of a computer, and, there are sixteen base colors which could be mixed and so forth, maybe with a bonus color of a seventeenth being white, to bring the tone down, yes?

Now, for this to work, all we need to do is let analogue circuits play a role in binary. this is somewhere between what i wanted to do long ago, and new rational of what we have and how we can improve it, of course.

This could be especially useful on the c.p.u. where all the calculations are done. basically, the c.p.u. counts up all the little bytes of information, and then processes them to come up with the answer to feed back to the bus, yes? well, with this new idea of mine, we could easily make the c.p.u. take information directly from the bus and count it as one chunk of data, to be kept together, as, usually it is taken in, broken down, then rearranged to it's old self, then broken down again, and so forth, until it gets back on the bus.

~ For those of you laughing at the state of things, yes, it is a sad joke. we mastered the binary system and never thought of upgrading it, which is what i am trying to do presently, of course.

So, we want to take the whole chunk, but there is no way to keep it all together. this could be made possible by having 'templates' for common things, where the whole chunk of data is kept together to be processed by the c.p.u. in a new chunk processor, of course.

Now, if we want to make this work, we merely need to load a 'filter' physically or programming wise, let us try the physical circuit first? this would be where the filter is set by about sixty four bits of transistors, where they are there for ques, maybe [sixty four by sixty four] - coming to 4096 circuits, of course.

Half the battle could be won on the motherboard, in particular the bus. the bus controls the flow of electricity from device to device on those colorful lines you see on the mother board. basically, it is like a 'wire' inside the computer with plastic coverings and separators around them to make sure there is no direct contact. obviously insulating this bus with rubber would lead to higher data flows or current allowances and then we could super charge the bus to deliver a better charge to the devices.

The devices are these bigger weirdo black boxes and stuff on the motherboard. these devices are more advanced circuits, basically, that regulate bigger operations than merely going on or off. these will be for regulating the operations of the computer, mainly with the device to device communications, as, it is not merely a set of circuits to control some things - some things have 'more complex devices,' yes? these would be for storage for instance, the b.i.o.s. is the constant that you will find in every

computer. this b.i.o.s. thing is there for the base operations of the computer, especially on starting the computer up, or, having a base for the operating system to load from. in truth, when you put your computer on for the first time, all it will have programmed into it to work from the start is the b.i.o.s. which stands for basic "input output system" where the 'computer' recognizes certain things being put in or loaded.

There are other devices, like the ones for storing information or charges of electricity. while the bus merely counts and sends charges of circuits, the storage areas - those black chip things - store information, and this is call r.a.m. or "random access memory." these are actually chips that you place into 'chip holders' that connect them to the bus, what i was talking about was the black chips on the motherboard that store information, but the r.a.m. chips also store stuff. they will be like the 'brain mass' of the human body, where everything is stored, while the c.p.u. calculates and counts very quickly.

Maybe we could improve the computers more if we were to observe the electronics? electronics has had a separate path to computers, as their functions are specialized to certain things, and, this makes their chips specialized to certain functions. if we could incorporate or include some of these functions into the computer, it could simplify the computer no end.

The first thing i want to deal with is power levels, which means we could learn from refrigeration, yes? if we could put a c.p.u. inside a freezer, a very small freezer, we could over clock it NOW as is to basically quadruple or times it's output by four or so, yes? this little freezer could be placed around the devices that would overheat, or, we could put a panel into the case that keeps the whole computer cool, of course. this function could be granted by replacing the fan with this cooling device, and, i know they get them into little bar freezers, so this will not be 'a big ask.'

Then, we could also observe the graphics allowed by cell phones or high end digital cameras, yes? with this technology, we could NOW improve the output of graphics for the computers no end, replacing graphics cards with these mother boards, set into the board. this would not have to be converted much at all, if they need to be, and produce photograph quality graphics, yes?

The sound, the sound! what can we do for the sound quality? we could easily get the little digital radios to take the chips out of them, reduce them in size with a miniscule amount of research, or, we could, from cell phones or those little hand held televisions, get the chip right NOW for them to be set into the motherboard and then have these quality sounds right away, yes?

I hope you can see how these devices could add to the quality of the computers that are ready or being built right now?

With mother boards, we can say that everything is built in, yes? this means that it cannot be changed, yet, there are certain slots to place more ram and cards and the like. each time you add a 'device' you boost the number of circuits in the computer and they may be used to add to the 'output' of the computer. that said, you still need to use the same bus for these things, slowing it down, of course.

Enter my new idea, 'customized mother boards.' these would come with the latest graphics cards built into the motherboard, with the customized bus to carry information synced into the circuitry. this would boost the graphics by some, as, even with the latest cards, the limits of the computer means that it has to travel twice as much to get these graphics. mix that with binary turning the enemies on and off while you blow them away, and you have a serious problem with performance compared to having a decent graphics engine, of course.

So, if we were to have either the bus boosted with more wires, or, have the cards built into the board, there would be better interface with less stalling. add to that the addition of more b.i.o.s. chips, and we could have a basic input output for the whole device - each device in fact, making it much more powerful.

~ I remember not so long ago, i proposed to a company to load b.i.o.s. chips for cad key and accounts popular accounts programs onto the b.i.o.s. chips separately. the result was a older mchine with more power for those programs than the latest ones with them build in.

Hey! This gives me a new idea...

You know how u.s.b. devices work? we could insert b.i.o.s. chips into these ports! this will leave us with far more power than a conventional computer, and, we could also load it like a removable hard drive...

For a while now, i have been trying to work out how the molecules are put together for cells in biology and bonds in physics. so far, al i know is that opposites attract, so it makes sense to say that the molecules will be brought together by opposing charges, yes? is this down to electrons bonding, i certainly think so.

So, if we have a molecule of water, which would be h_2o , then we would find that oxygen must be weaker to the bond ratio than hydrogen, and, that oxygen and hydrogen are opposite charged atoms, yes? this means that they are attracted to each other, and, that they form a 'homostatic' or healthy bond. this means that they will hold in great numbers, without the oxygen or hydrogen leaving the equation or meeting point.

But, then there is carbon, that absorbs the three of these water atoms. this is where the charge of the carbon is so much tuned so that both of them simply get absorbed, but, they do not break apart as they simply stick together in the solution, that being mud, yes?

From this we can assume that all gases are attracted to one another, and everything with a different charge will be attracted to each other! this means that we cannot easily find a way to make a formula for the attraction of atoms into even something simple, but, when we continue, we will try to do it the hard way.

So, we want to know, by looking at a diagram we might receive in an exam, what the molecule is and what it is made of, yes? this would mean we would need to

understand the basics of what makes it occur, yes? so, why do these molecules occur?

Look around you, there is air, yes? this means that there is so many potential molecules that they should all turn to water and other liquids while we look around, of course. if we were to observe that the hydrogen and oxygen bonds at low temperatures, up in the air, where gases 'contract,' they remain that way for a while, as long as they are 'cool.'

This means that all gases must follow the same 'route' - that they contract and absorb each other high up where it is far from the earth and the heat. the heat from the sun affects them as it shines to the mass of earth, and then travels as far as it can back away from the earth, sometimes.

So, the best way to look at this is to observe that low temperatures bond atoms. this makes me wander, as the way i thought it worked was to have heat affect them the same way... oh well, you live and you learn.

We still do not know which atoms will be where they should be, or even where they should be. As far as i can tell, carbon is usually at the centre, or, the one with the most protons and electrons are at the centre of the bond. this is under observation, of course, and this means that the one with the most activity is the core, or, closer to the centre of the less active atoms. this is because the lesser active atoms will be drawn to 'activity' as they will seek out heat, because that adds to their own energy - like a magnet drawn to opposite charges, yes?

So, the more bonds there on a diagram, the more higher intensity atoms there are, as there is less chance for higher energy atoms to bond with lower activity ones. this is shown in gold - it will, in a furnace, bond only with other metals, as, these are able to withstand the boiling point and not dissolve, of course. if we were to look at gases, we know all of them flow to a greater cause in being the air around us, yes? these we all breathe in at the same time, as that is the only way to get enough of each, and, we will use them in various instances or times as it shows up in our blood read outs.

Then, there is the aspect or view point of having, for example, carbon atoms concentrated in one area centred around the core atoms. this would be where the pressure from the high energy atoms comes full tilt onto similar atoms, where they are so common that they find the only way to 'survive' or 'exist' is to come so close together. the destiny for these molecules is no doubt to be pressed together, where the 'need to be a part of the molecule' is more than the energy says they should 'break away.'

~ This would be illustrated best in deep space, where the nitrogen is ample and other gases are not. this would mean that the nitrogen has no other option other than to be close to other nitrogen atoms, of course.

So, if the molecule is made of higher energy all over, the odds of them to bond to lesser atoms is greater, and then they would expand, although the odds of the molecule accepting such a low energy atom into the mould would be less. think of

gases circulating unprotected asteroids - they will just not be accepted into the earth of the planet, of course.

Now, i have a new idea that says that there needs to be a certain amount of gases and liquids and metals in any given molecule or bond. basically, you need to observe that most molecules - organic chemistry - thrive on gases and liquids, while i am not too sure how metals work. nonetheless i want to find how the the atomic structures of the molecule work further than we have found so far.

If the molecule is inside the body, it is very seldom that it will include metals. only in meat products are carbons so compressed they form metals, i gather. if we were to observe that liquids and gases make up most of the body, with carbon being compressed to form flesh, then we could also say that biomass is the same as these, while non biomass includes no liquids, yes?

Then, the prospect of having the gases collect around the solids and liquids would be apparent. this is because the gases seek to get close to the energy sources because they 'want' to, or, are stimulated by this 'high energy complex.' as we have found, the further down the elemental table we go, the higher the atomic number, and that atomic number equals the number of protons that the atom has, yes?

It has come to be that we should observe natural phenomenon or occurrences in nature, like air bubbles from a fish or underwater rocks, and even some fuels in the body, and, some other non biomass things too.

We could start with fish breathing our air bubbles - these must be a few of the things that the fish does not need, yes? what does the fish need from the water - water is made of oxygen and hydrogen, but it cannot breathe in 'water' as that would not be a gas for gaseous exchange. so, it must be a case of breathing in water, and breathing out carbon, as other living things do. the carbon does not bond with water, and this means that carbon is not soluble in water, yes? this means, somehow, the oxygen and hydrogen is turning into carbon, of course, and carbon has seven protons and electrons, as does oxygen have six and hydrogen one, yes? could this mean that we breathe it in, compress it while digesting it, and then combine it to be breathed out? i certainly hope so, as this would make perfect sense!

If that is true, then it makes sense to say that any combination of gases would result in a biomass that is a complete combination of those gases into the correct elementary number and place, yes? but, we breathe out CO_2 , not C , so, does this mean that all those gases we breathe in combine to become carbon, or, is carbon left out of what we breathe in, or, does it merely add up to the major contributing gases?

So, if we were to observe that the higher the atomic number, the more of a 'waste' it is, and the less soluble it is, as it will only mix with closely placed gases or liquids, then we could say that we either ignore these 'lesser gases' or see that they combine to form the higher end gases, or, mediocre gases. this would be a case of the higher gases, like nitrogen, bonding with the lesser gases, like hydrogen, leaving CO_2 somewhere in the middle, yes?

If gases are attracted to higher energy gases, then they should also be attracted to higher energy liquids, but, this is not the case. if we were to observe that liquids lead to gases, maybe it is logical to assume, just for now, that we regard metals as leading to liquids? this is true as at boiling points, metals become liquids and liquids become gases, of course. this means, of course, that they 'lose energy,' maybe even lose mass too, as mass is stored energy, yes?

This means that the electrons and protons seem to disappear, but why? why are they breaking off? it must be that the energy of the boiling makes them decompress and bond with other things around them, and, this leads to the air getting more liquid, or the liquid getting more metals, of course. this must be because of the rest of the air around it being warm, so as to rise and effect less magnetic charge... hey, i think i have it! this is why things decompress and spread out, because they are emitting less charge magnetically, so as to charge electron bonds, and, then also the field of the magnetic charge becomes smaller or the area recedes. then, the drive to affect a new atom becomes prevalent because there is equal charge there, as heat satisfies charges, as charges are made of heat!

I have been directed into the ways of covalence bonding, which is where pairs of electrons 'share space.' this is not because electrons attract each other, but rather that they are attracted to each other's protons, as, the protons are much more powerful than the electrons and will settle with more electrons than one or two easily. this means that the protons will bond the electrons, as, they will keep them in 'the same areas' due to the electrons pushing against each other, as they are similarly charged, of course. so, the actual bonding is between protons and electrons, as per usual.

Previously, i have cut through various engineering formulas to find the easiest way to calculate the angles needed for the gear or joints, and, the maths behind the pressure handling of these 'systems.' we must remember, after all, engineering is about creating ways to make labor easier for ourselves, of course. now i want to approach engineering from a theoretical point of view, maybe with some formulas included to illustrate how these sums can actually help us find out how to graft instruments and gears and so forth to make our lives easier.

So, if you have a sum, what does it mean? calculus is about creating cross sections where you have a circle, which represents the nuts and other things you will be working with to make the workings of the machine, the turning of the various parts, into a slick machine, a machine that will carry out these tasks for a long time, as quickly and cheaply and simply as possible, of course. these circles will show how long, in actual centimeters, or meters, the rivets need to be in to turn the wheels, so, that is what calculus is about, and you cannot do engineering without knowing these 'sums,' as they are the only way to take a measurement, work out what it needs to be, or, could be, maybe - if you are researching a new type of joint - and then applying it to a set of measurements where we can realize these goals.

Trigonometry is about triangles i think, which works like the circles or calculus, in the cross section, but these work with the actual inclusion of rivets and hinges and all that stuff you find on the circles to make them fit together. of course, sometimes there

are things that are square or oblong that would also fit under trigonometry.

So, there is the basic justification of what engineering is about. if you find these formulas problematic, ask someone to teach you with what i just described and you will find it much easier.

While a lot of engineering is content, with the stresses of materials and how much load they can bear, which can always be fixed by making the load bearing structures bigger compared to the load inducing or parts that stress these 'circles' and so forth out - like building a brick house with bigger foundations, to make sure the house will stand, as the walls stress out the foundations? - there are certain theories and sums to learn too. i will now cover the fluid dynamics of engineering, where you take the things you are working with, assign them to the symbols of the sum, and work it out to find your values, of course.

Let's first look at the navier stokes equation? this is where you want to find the flow velocity vector, v , or 'speed of the fluid traveling.' this is one weird formula, where you have quadratics and other funny looking things from the nightmares of a k.g.b. spy that had too much borsch. anyways, you need to find how much pressure a volume of liquid will place on the casing of the tubes that transport it, yes? this means you need to take the weight of the tubes, and divide it by 360 degrees. this is how much each degree can handle, as, each 'speck of weight' will displace an equal amount of it's value to the degree of pressure placed upon it. this means that a 40 kilogram tube divided by it's length and 360 degrees, will give you 'stress bearing to the area of the query.' if what i am saying is wrong here or there, it will be easy to work this out with this new way of looking at things, of course. i apologize if i have not taken enough factors into account, or, have taken too many, but this is the easier way to do things, and that other formula should be scrapped.

The way i would explain it is that if mass can displace mass, it is given 'a weight measurement.' this mass will displace less mass, and the fluids need to be weighed too. if the pressure of the water plus the weight of the fluid is less than the weight per length per degree of the 'tube,' it can handle it.

As with the steam powered combustion engine, there is also a electric engine. this would be where the actual friction becomes heat becomes power directly, but how? how can heat become electricity and turn things as if it were a steam engine?

If we were to observe the way a steam engine works, that is easy to understand, but making electricity... what the heck? if we were to observe that electricity actually only 'turns or affects things' because of the electricity turning things on or off. but, how does it turn things on and off?

Maybe we could better understand 'the turning of the joints' by seeing heat energy push, as if a 'charge,' from the 'friction,' we could see the parts getting pushed by the heat, or 'the heat potential' pushing through the devices, allowing charge to certain things and not others, of course.

If we were to take another look, as i still don't understand and maybe you don't either,

if this is the first you have had about this sort of thing, we could say the heat travels along a conductor, and, then charges devices or circuits with the energy. there we go, got it now, how about you?

As for the electric engine, i forgot it uses magnetism. do you know where magnetism comes from? it is from heat, converting into electricity. this would be where the heat is pushed into - if i remember correctly? - a metal that is a good conductor, to give off 'electromagnetic' energy. forgive me a second, friction leads to heat leads to 'thermal energy' leads to thermoelectric energy, and, if you touched a toaster, you would get a shock sometimes. this reminds me of static from rubbing your hands together - friction, yes? this means electricity is generated when heat is applied to a 'non metal.' well, flesh is not metallic...

I have been working on a new type of hair dye that changes colours when under the direct lighting of the mall, out in the sunshine or even in the nightclubs where women and sometimes men might frequent.

So far, i have managed to understand the metallic stuff required is zinc. this type of metal is thin and will come off rather easily with a hair wash for school or work on monday morning. over the weekends though, it will be colourful, yes?

If we were to observe that each atomic chemical has it's own colour, we could mix the zinc with these chemicals to give a reflective coating to the person's hair while the zinc is on their scalps. this would be where the mixture gives off like two or three, at least, colours to be seen as the person 'passes under light.'

The theory here is that the chemicals will be submerged into the zinc and then be realized or surface at different times, depending on the 'angles the hair is being seen at.' this means that is someone is seeing you walk from their left to their right, they might be able to see it at different angles, like a plasma screen, and then see your hair change colours, yes?

Power engineering is the transmission of ac power to dc power. The advantages of the two are that the ac power has a stronger voltage, but the constant 'comfort zone' of having a steady lesser flow, a safer alternative, in dc power, is very comely to most appliances.

Transformers are things that split current between two or more circuits, so would be common in your house. this is where the power is directed, as if on a switchboard, to the power plugs inside the place or home where they will be placed on, through a series of circuits, by the button you press - like a light switch - to only connect that one circuit.

We must remember that electrical power only comes from the magnetism generated by heat build up. this is because the heat will be full of energy, and, energy is made of electrons and protons. this is because the electrons carry the negative sucky stuff, the actual reactions we are looking for, that draw things in from the appliance, and protons will just provide the mass and magnetism of these things, like keeping all our planets in the same round a bout.

So, the electricity is managed by the actual electrons that jump around the appliance, and, draw from it. this is why after a time, the electric circuits will be used up and corrupted - because the electrons have drained the 'mass' of the wires slowly, getting the reactions we seek. this is because the electrons are negatively charged, and, they will, for example through televisions, agitate the pixels of the screen into reacting - so it is like setting fire to a log to get a reaction out of it, yes?

Conversely, the protons provide the stuff for the electrons to bond with, to stay as stable as possible. if there were no protons, there would be no mass for the weak force - electrons - to affect.

I have been thinking up a new mode for transformers to save on costs and speed the transmission up - the 'cylindrical degree transformer.' basically, this would work in a circle, where there are say three hundred and sixty degrees, divided into twelve would be thirty degrees to each. this would allow for better communications and less cross talk, as there are twenty eight degrees between each point to leave at. some of you might say that this is way too little for the whole transformer to have, but, these transformers could lead to other c.d.t. transformers, and work their way out from there.

To make for less cross talk, each one could be covered in cheap thin rubber to stop the current 'jumping over.' this could be made into a multiple transformer, if there are about three to five of them hooked up to each other, they could multiply currents to the same device, which could be good for hospitals. this would be where they need to variate currents for certain points at different times, maybe symbolized with a different on off switch, yes?

I was wondering how these people that want to make electricity like radio signals in respect to tapping the power are doing? i mean, they have a good idea, it could work like wifi, yes? in fact, it could be wifi with a signal, like a cordless mouse or key board...

Anyway, the next step is to find a way to upgrade the power systems 'on the go.' this could be done with even older systems, where, the wires are merely replaced, giving new life to the systems. the actual system is only a circuit breaker and transformer, which is cheap to replace, the only problem being opening up the casing and replacing the systems.

They say that the systems are always changing, and, that this means that people need to keep being trained. this would be made easier with a fundamental knowledge of how the systems originated, like the history and key functions of the systems they are working with. instead of knowing which part does what, you learn what to do to get the functions you seek, then the key parts instead of just learning how to 'plug and play.' that is how people are taught today, just what to plug in where, instead of what their actual core functions are, i think at least.

With my 'previous ideas,' the cylinder rotates to plug into other rotating plugs, before connecting to allow current through. this would be where the space may be saved

and the power may be maxed out to allow for more power to things like jack hammers and hospital equipment, where the need to regulate power is very important to satisfy the consumption of power by these machines, and, it would be hard to move the patient from room to room.

Upon reflection, the effects of static can be generated by mere friction becoming static, yes? this is evidenced in rubbing your hands together to make for a charge that you may relay to other things. this means that this friction of your hands leads to electricity, so, the base of all electricity, and heat for the matter, is friction, yes?

~ So, if you were to understand that heat leads to electricity, then you have half the battle won.

Now, if you were to have friction by mechanical means, it probably comes from a combustion engine, yes? otherwise, it would be down to horse power, like a horse turning a long pole around in circles as it trots about, creating this friction, but, how is friction captured into the electricity side of things? i mean, what does the friction and effects of heat do to produce volts...?

If we were to observe that friction leads to energy, in general, and all energy is based on heat, like the sun, for example, then it is logical to deduce that there must be heat involved in the generation of electricity, hell, touch your case of your computer and feel it?

Then, we need to understand that electricity is heat, yes? hey, what about the fact that heat and electricity both travel along conductors? what about the effects of 'earth' on both of them? this means they react the same way, of course, so far...

If we were to observe that things emit heat when they are using electricity, then, we could say that this is like the heat bleeding off, yes? this would mean that excess heat is generated by electricity, probably the effects of it regressing to heat from electricity, of course.

Now, if we were to think of heat travelling along wires, like with the rural generator i made, then we could say that electricity is merely the stripping away of mass from the heat - that it collects electrons to travel from one point to another, and, this means that while heat will make things swell, electricity will merely 'draw them towards the source.' this would be where the magnets are used to strip away the protons, as, the protons are the force that keeps the heat from losing mass and travelling faster. electricity travels very fast, you could say, and that makes it faster than heat, and, this means that through 'negative magnets,' the positive charges are reduced.

This and maths is the hardest things you can do in grade twelve, and seeing as how i have shown good progress with techniques to teach grade twelve maths, i thought i would conclude this high school thing with some grade twelve chemistry.

So, where do we begin? i have found a free text book on wikipedia that i will be sourcing for concepts to 'teach,' okay? whether i am making things simpler, or, more complicated will vary at times, as i will make the concepts easier through including

examples and also if there are formulas that seem a challenge, i will deal with that too.

Now, let's get to the first concept; laws of definite and multiple proportions. these laws state that the substances can mix to form new chemicals in different proportions for the atoms, but always in the same amounts, usually two and four. while the definite proportions shows that they are basically multiplied by factors of each other, bonding due to reactions, and always in the same ratios. with the multiple proportions, different ratios are used, but there are differences with similar chemicals and other chemicals. This means that the ratios of the mixtures will have the smallest amounts bonding first, as they are the easiest to bond with, of course, as they are fewer. of course, if their periodic number is less, then they are more base and more malleable. they also have less electrons and protons which means they will, well, imagine a less resilient substance? we know that more supports in a building means more strength, yes?

It seems that at first, the first exposure to electricity, or, electrons, came through manipulating the 'negatively charged stuff' with a positively charged plate around a ray of electricity. this meant that the opposites attract. then, it came to pass that the hydrogen atom was supposedly an atom without any electrons in it, or, that they had been depleted. this is because negative particles react with 'energy' and positive particles react with 'mass.' this means that electrons will deliver energy to stimulus, rapidly and viciously, while protons will merely displace them, gently, yet firmly.

When it comes to things like frequency and wavelength, these are shown with funny little symbols. if we were to want to know what the frequency means, it is basically how frequently the 'wave' hits the top, like we learned with the positive plates drawing the wave upwards. instead of going all the way up, as soon as it is with the positive things, it gets positively charged and then looks for balance, going down to the negative 'plates' or 'charges.'

Then, there is also a measurement of time, which goes in seconds, shown as s. this is the velocity of the wave, and, this means that the wave travels between points at a certain amount of time per 'high point' or crest.

Now, if we were to observe that there is some flooding of light throughout the world, then we would notice that there is no 'seeing the light waves,' as they are all interwoven, meaning they carry the charge from one place to another. of course, this means the further you are from the sun, the less intense the light is, as it is being pulled up, down left and right too much, yes? think of a soccer defence that has to be spread due to man to man marking - the more people they have to mark, the weaker they become, yes? same with distance from the sun.

Then, there is the wavelength of the light or photons - this will show how long the waves are, yes? this will also get worse as we travel further from the sun.

It has come to my attention that all things like to revert to 'room temperature.' this means a kettle will cool down until it is 'normal' as a cool drink out the fridge will heat

up until it meets more or less the same temperature. this is because there is no further 'friction' to heat them up, nor 'stalling interactions' to cool them down. the faster the electrons rotate the substance, the more it heats up, and vice versa.

But now the question is why? why does this happen? i would suppose it has to do with the air, liquid or mass around it that influences how much it should change heat by. this would be where conformity seems to dominate, not for the sake of conformity, but because the heat will transfer into the air around it slowly, like through steam, for example. it will bleed off as does electricity, which is also 'heat based.'

The thing is, electron's are the 'reaction getting particles' of the atom. they are the weak force, of electricity, and, this means they will form the electro part of electromagnetism, and, the protons are like dead mass to balance the electrons, forming the strong force of magnetism. this means the more the electrons rotate, the hotter the thing will get, and, the less they rotate, the colder the thing will get.

Today, copper is one of the cheapest materials available, and, one of the most useful. that is why i wish to make copper out of other things, as mining will yield a halt to activities eventually. it would also be cheaper to make copper inside a vat and then cut it up, i figure, so why not give it a try?

Copper is a metal that is light and soft. if we were to observe where copper comes from, it obviously comes from rocks mixed with biomass to form this soft metal. this would be where the rocks supply the body and biomass supplies the 'bending bits' of the substance. this means we need to take 'sand' and mix it with 'sewerage' at a high temperature to form copper.

For a long time now, we have been wasting our way of revitalizing the deserts! if we were to observe that radio activity is not totally artificial, that things grow from this waste, be they unhealthy or not, we could dump this rubbish in the desert, and reap the rewards.

The thing is 'diluting it.' opening a small hole and sprinkling it in various areas will allow for a lot of 'life,' yes? think of all the living thigns that will eventually come out of this?

What were we doing dumping radio active waste into the oceans? the surest way to check is to do that in a container filled with water, of course, where something should happen. i figure that the waste is not made of soaps or anything that is completely 'bacteria killing,' as then it would be stable, yes? i mean, there must be something living in there, as, all other matter is not radio active.

So, what can we expect if we dump it into water? well, the high level of activity, where the effects are 'heat' - as they melt things of matter that are alive - and the high level of activity on the outside of the waste, where the heat comes from, as the electrons circulating so fast cause the heat and side effects, we could use it for energy generation? i mean, there are detectors for measuring the presence of it, and they react in a 'energy absorbing' way.

Maybe if we were to dump these things into sewerage, we could clean the sewerage and see 'a whole new type of life' come out of it? this would mean that the bacteria in the faeces would be heated and begin hyperactivity!

This thread and asking these questions has led to a new question - can we guide the life created by 'this waste?' obviously, the heat and water will lead to something living, as, bacteria in the water would also alter it's shape. maybe that is where life on earth came from - radio activity from a meteor?

So, can we define life? life would have chemical and physical properties, where the 'liquids' are nourishing the 'matter.' if we were to look at bacteria, the simplest form of life, we would find that they are merely 'reactive matter with lots of heat,' and, 'seek reproduction.' this is all i can think of, as they must be biomass, so small that the air can lift them and direct them in various directions?

Maybe if we were to observe that we are also biomass, mere biomass that has specialized sensitivity in 'various masses,' we would find that each cell of ours is merely reproduced from another seeking to reproduce into us, and, that means we are merely big bacteria, yes?

Now, if we were to observe that this dumping waste into water or the desert will result in small bacteria being loosed, then we could say that these need time to grow and evolve into a organism needing the waste to live. this means, for us to have any moss or anything grow, we need to sustain the waste into the area.

On this issue of 'defining life,' i suggest that the life of a simple organism is down to matter being heated so it 'reacts more.' if you were to take a tint grain of sand, the bug that infects towns and stuff could come from the actual land outside the town. this would be down to 'the sand being heated,' and then reacting in various ways, or, fires in forests leading to hyper activity, where the smallest of the wood chips or even sand, preferably sand as wood is already biomass, becomes 'active.' this would see the tiny grain of sand being melted, like steam, yet it becomes biomass in the form of bacteria by having it's outside, maybe inside too, deteriorate into something that is softer. this is because the sand will become softer due to fires, yes?

So, if the sand was to have access to water, like around a river, it could feed, as, science says, "where there is water there is life," yes? this could mean that if there is a fire in the summer, then rain, the diseases or bugs could grow into something simple, 'striving to survive.'

If the observation of sand meeting water results in mud, the mud itself could be the area the 'bugs' grow from. i mean, if the mud was to be left in the sun, it will dissolve the mud into gases, and, matter that is heated should result in life, yes? i mean, if we were to observe that meteors can bring radiation and bacteria with them, all the way through space, then it must be the meteor, as i cannot see anything living on the surface of the meteor without 'food' for so long.

The third world suffers in extreme weather, because, it has no heat regulation. this could be alleviated by observing that merely running an electric current through a

metal pipe would see the heat being generated by the pipe itself, as heat 'bleeds' from it. so, if you were to dig a rut in the floor or a mud hut or other simple dwelling, we would find that the heat will be generated from the metal pipe to heat the room.

Of course, if you want to make for better results, you need to send a signal from the metal pipe with magnetism. this could be done by charging a piece of metal to send out heat from it more quickly, lessening waiting times and energy consumption.

To charge a piece of metal or pipe for use as 'a heater,' you would need to observe how to make a magnet first - before we can do anything. this would mean we need to observe that an electro magnet is charged when it has electricity flowing through it, but, we want to build a magnet to spread the heat around the room or house for free - without electricity like an electromagnet.

Doing this would mean that we need to apply the right pressure to it. this would mean taking a pipe and placing it inside a vice, and winding down on the vice to apply pressure to it. we all know that rubbing your hands together will produce a static shock, but this is electrons - we need to charge the protons to get magnetism going. hence applying pressure!

Observing that applying electricity to a magnetized pole will result in in heat itself, we could merely squash a piece of metal, leading to higher density and compressed orbital activity, making the power we might be looking for. i mean, if we were to observe that applying heat to something will make it larger, then we might need to make it smaller to see it 'try' to make itself bigger again, as was natural and 'sought' by the material for it's own balance.

But, back to this pipe we want to have inside in winter and outside in summer. this could be done by observing radio signals, like low frequency signals of energy. this means, obviously, we could observe radiation and radio activity are also forms of heat, yes? this means we need to make the pole give off heat while it is taking in cold, yes? okay, back to basics!

Now, if we were to squash this pole smaller, or, even a piece of wood, in a vice, we would also need to observe that working with wood makes a heck of a lot of heat, yes? ask any carpenter! so, we might use a piece of wood, just to saw through, to heat a room without burning the wood. or, we could sandpaper the wood to make the room much warmer. that said, it would be possible to sandpaper a rod of metal to make for a warm room, of course, or, to use a cloth with little stones glued to it.

Now, for something much harder - making it cooler without electricity! this will allow the third world to sleep in comfort ready to tackle the working world the next day. this could be where the typical route to cooling is where the factories would have very high ceilings, allowing for the heat to rise far from the workers.

Of course, we cannot simply build high roofs for the sleeping quarters of the work force. the way to do this is to have a hole in the roof, where instead of having a high roof, we could let the air out, but then what about the rain? if we were to observe that hot air rises, we could put ventilation at about bed level, so that the people inside

could sit there in bed and have the heat diverted into 'an upwards slot' where the hot air would leave at bed level and down. then, the filtration of the whole house could see the 'vents,' that can be opened and closed like blind shutters, direct all the excess heat outside.

To improve on this idea, we could make it work logically from there. i think there used to be air cooling techniques where the house was designed in such a way that it would allow for 'magical cooling.' if we were to observe that heat comes from conductors, that our rooms would be warmer if they were encased in metals, we could easily find a way to encase them so that no heat comes in, yes? this would require a thin inner coating of paints, as, the paints that are flame retardant would cool the house so well, as they are heat resistant - the heat would get stuck in the window glass, roofs and bricks of the house, yes?

So, the answer is to paint the house and allow dig out below roof high vents that can be opened in summer and closed in winter.

I have been wondering, as i believe in determinism and fate, how 'things move.' this would be where the actual movement of mass takes place either as displacement or as relays from one atom to another - where our energy merely moves from one point to another "through" the atoms instead of displacing them, making our mass into the mass around us, like with a monitor or television?

So, i suppose that we could observe that things move because of friction and heat, and, that this movement is 'planned.' this would mean that we move from space to space, over and above those things that we think move us, like our muscles, we would be moved like planets around the sun, over and above this perceived form of movement.

This would mean that we move because of 'momentum.' as stars explode and send things spewing out, there is a definite path that they will take in the course of their momentum, until they stop moving or change forms. imagine a bacteria - it would come to be, move around, reproduce and die. upon death, it will change form and then we would find something new moving around, or, not moving until their time comes.

Of course, if an oscillator were to be observed, we could find that this universe is merely moving pressure or friction from one point to the next. this would mean that there is a plan from the powers out there - the stars - that control the momentum or movement of various things at various times.

Okay, i think we can agree that religion is not the best way to approach this problem? let us take what we do know to find the answer?

If you were to have a planet, it will turn around the sun at various speeds that are determined by the rest of the planets and stuff of the sun, yes? if you had a person living on that planet, they would be turned around on the planet at that speed. if they were to suddenly be struck with terror of their movement, or try to prove that they are the master of their own destiny, they might run around the planet just to prove there is

free will? this would show that due to the observation of this planetary movement, this outcome has occurred.

If you were to observe that a person gets a itch and scratches it, this is obviously due to the itch being there, due to something the person has done, yes? the option to scratch it or not is not up to the person, as, they will only take the path of least resistance. if they 'choose' not to scratch it, this is because the path of least resistance is one that, for example, leads to pride or avoiding dis uniformity in a situation, yes? therefore, the only outcome is the one that takes place, as, it is the least resisted outcome of all.

~ If a woman gets pregnant, she can only get bigger unless she has an abortion. the thing is, left untreated, the baby will pop out. if the woman thinks the choice is hers, which it is not, various factors lead to this realized and determined outcome.

This holds true for all things on earth. if you were to observe the running river, the river runs the way it has always run, or, in a determined nature. we are made of particles, that react as usual - as there is no discord [maybe you should look that philosophy up?] - leading to no random outcomes, no matter what the ingredients. ask a biologist if organisms like us actually have a choice, or, if the cells will go to certain areas, as determined by other cells around them, and then feed these chemicals to our brains, leading to determined outcomes?

I was reading about superconductors, and found the main problem is with getting the electrons to pair with each other. this would provide a steady stream of electrons, free radicals if you will, and then this stream will move the energy of the weak force from one area to another.

I have always thought of electrons - which i love! - as sucking forces. a fire is a result of electrons being free trying to grab a proton to 'steady' themselves, but lacking finding this, as as soon as one gets a proton there is a new 'radical,' the fire continues until the jump from proton to proton is too great. then, the free electron just whimpers and settles down into the thinner material and that sees them all 'fly away' harmlessly.

To get these electrons to travel, we need to either get the protons to travel with, which brings a lot of baggage, or we need to separate these electrons from the source, yes? this means we need to observe the speed of electricity is what we are looking for, which is carried in a typical wire, yes? this wire will allow the electrons, that are a 'force of destruction,' to the television or appliance, and then they will begin eating away at the wires to produce this energy we seek.

The easiest example or sketch of how to pair them would be children's building blocks. these can be paired with combining them as one to one, but i was thinking more like a brick house, yes? these could have lines of positively and negatively charged bricks simply standing end to end, with all the positive ends facing one way, and all the negative ends facing the other, like a brick house building where they 'overlap' each other.

To get this right, we merely need to run a charge down in various places, where we would ignite, as this is for engineering, the one needle to charge from one laser point to another. this will draw all the into a natural design or 'arrangement,' and then they can begin to travel.

Of course, getting them to travel would require that we merely move the lasers, or, that the needles drag them that way. maybe we could do it length wise, and propel them forwards too?

<https://phys.org/news/2013-12-superconductor-theory-revolutionize-electrical.html>

This is a science fiction theme that i have been interested in for a long time. it is supposed to make things bigger, and, this could solve certain world problems like food shortages and vats of oil, and, of course, gold - imagine being able to make a gold nugget bigger?

So, the easiest way to do this for living things, things made of biomass, is to find cells and make them divide. this can be done by taking a cell and making it divide by splitting it, or, a whole host of them at once, and then making them 'age quickly.' or grow quickly, basically the same thing, of course. this would be done by thinning them out and then splitting them then congesting them to repeat the process, of course. maybe if we were to send fuels to them they would pop over like popcorn?

Now, basically, we want to bombard them with natural gases - the gases are outside them, they need to get the gases inside them. with something that is 'dead,' we could easily use a cold making technique - as heat will dissolve them - and make them 'collect fuels.' this might mean that we need to split them and automatically 'inject' them with fuels to grow, of course.

Or, this could be done by sending fuels into them in a 'ready to be eaten' manner. this would be done by sending a laser filled with oxygen, carbon and other gases that contribute to fuels inside them, making them divide and grow, of course. but how would these gases penetrate the 'cells?'

Maybe if we were to push electromagnetism into the cells, thereby electrifying them with the protons on the outside and the electrons going inside, we could expand the size of the 'matter?' this would see the 'dead things,' like gold and oil, simply grow due to the magnetism affecting their 'shells,' as, the more protons the matter has, the harder or more dense it is, this would mean that the matter would become denser, but, under the right conditions, we could pull them apart to accommodate the growing density and 'keeping it the same thing.' if we were to use sound waves, that would bring to the matter some sort of storing of the waves, any working waves in fact, then they could absorb the waves while growing.

We can fashion our own elements out of the number of protons that each air element has - combining the various gases, all with different amounts of protons - magnetic force, density giving particles - they will change their nature into other types of matter.

Just because we have not yet doesn't mean we cannot. have you heard of

senescence? this is the reason we die, when our cells stop dividing due to some mixture of having dead old cells and new ones, they just stop. this follows from me idea that the only thing constant in living things is that they keep multiplying - the driving force behind any chemical coming out of the sea, or in the sea. those that do not multiply die quickly, never to be redone again. it is only through a desire to multiply that we are here.

With the ease of heating, wouldn't it be nice to have cooling work the same way as heating, easiness wise? i was lying in bed, breathing with relief that it had started raining, when i noticed when i breathed in, i felt a sharp cold feeling where i sniffed in... could this mean air being drawn out of the area makes it cold?

With this in mind, it would make sense to have a sucking mechanism inside the fridge, of course. maybe if we were to have a 'creepy crawly' or 'pool cleaners' style pump in the fridge, then there would be a much cheaper mechanism to use?

Of course, the whole concept behind traditional refrigeration and air conditioning is 'to move heat out of the area.' this sucking mechanism will 'suck density out,' of course. this will happen when sucking because when you wave your hand, the motion makes it cool; 'it moves density past you' like wind. some winds are hot though, but the most basic wind, from your hand, is nearly always cool, yes? this follows from a ceiling fan as well.

I remember reading somewhere that rust is the by product of oxygen and hydrogen, making water, making water vapour, and, being snuggled into joints that make the metal 'rust.' this is because the 'water' is saturating the metal and taking some of the necessary chemicals or particles out away from the areas they are in, of course.

So, how do we reverse this rusting occurrence? if we were to observe that water takes away from this material, then honestly we could restore it with some sand, as that has 'quartz' in it. think, now, if you were to rub a metal rod with sandpaper it would rub all the rust off and some of the sand paper would be left on the rod, yes? so, it is logical to follow that if you were to rub the metal with sandpaper, the sand would be deposited onto the metals, of course.

Now, if that is true, and, we could make a more 'metal paper,' like lithium coatings, we could easily see that, as it is not too hot at merely fifty degrees, we could restore the metal with a liquid metal, of course.

Or, we could observe that grease is 'a natural by product of metals in motion?' this would mean that grease mixed with sandpaper, or 'greasy sandpaper,' would be a good substance to rub the metal down with. this 'rock,' in the form of sand, would be rubbed off onto the pipes or whatever and then some of it would stick and some of it would leave, by way of attrition.

Upon reflection, maybe it is best to 'restore metals' by using 'metal magnetically charged shards,' to fill the holes?

This could be where the shards, made of iron or something, would be able to fill the

holes left by rust, or, restore the whole metal body.

Maybe we could use iron in blood, which has a low boiling temperature, to treat damaged metals? this could be where the blood of snails, for example, are smeared onto the metals - hey hold on a second!

Snail gel is used to restore wrinkles and blemishes on the skin. if we were to rub snail gel, coated with paint to keep it in place, onto the areas of rust, or, better yet, rub snail gel onto the actual rust, it will remove the rust. that, or a predators blood or saliva, yes?

I have been messing around with this for a while now, and, hopefully i can fortify my new type of gears. in everything in technical applications, the honest goal is to generate more energy than is put in directly, as with cold fusion, but this is engineering.

So, how do we get gravity in on it? if we could get gravity in on it, we would be able to generate more force than initially there was, yes? then there is acceleration and momentum - can we build up momentum from acceleration, carrying the mechanism for longer than 'was pushed at the beginning?'

An oscillator will carry a charge for about ninety percent of it's starting energy, thereby 'providing 53 for 10;' five hundred and thirty percent the energy put in, yes? this could come about by having an engine that works on an oscillator mechanism, of course.

Then, the force known as 'gravity.' this would bring things naturally back to a dead state, but, when added together with the 'oscillator ideal' it could rotate in a circle, where it works like a magazine, putting even more power out!

Maybe there is more we can do to get more energy from less energy? i would stray into polarization, but that would mean using gravity to keep the gears close together, while there are two of them, both charged positive, so as to give even more momentum to the whole gear, but, this now makes me think of making it work in squares - four gears oscillating each other 'to maximize the push of each strike.'

This would be where the gears sit at ninety degree angles at north east, north west, south west and south east, striking from a typical cross section - for visuals - from north east or forty five degrees, so as to use the charge and momentum to knock the next gear to the north east. this will start a maximum acceleration as it goes south, as then gravity is on it's side too, yes? this means that the gear should be 'taking energy' from the points between south west to south east, at 270 degrees, of course.

Maybe the best way to get more power out of less energy is to use bigger gears turning smaller gears? if they were the same size, then the exact transfer would be equal, as the whole gear fits together. then the two would have mass on them equal to each other. but, if it was a greater size or mass gear turning a smaller gear, then the excess mass would be focused onto the smaller gear. this might lead to gears breaking if they were too small, but, if it were that a greater gear turned a slightly

smaller gear, and each time they got smaller, then the momentum would lead to accelerated mechanics, yes?

With all that in mind, what if we were to 'split gears?' this would see the push of a full part onto two parts that equal 'the same space' as the prior gear? this would result in no energy being wasted, yet none created. let me try to explain the working of having bigger gears working onto smaller gears?

If a [100] gear relays onto a [90] gear, is some energy lost? this would see the bigger gear turning the smaller gear with more ease, as the surface is reduced, meaning that, well, it is like two branches blowing in the wind, with the bigger branch displacing the smaller one. following from that it is safe to say the bigger gear will displace the smaller gear, yes? this would be where the surface is freed up to compact onto the realizing of it's goals of turning a smaller device with more power, so, more power will be gained.

The only problem with this would be that the smaller gears would become too small in the end, and, the amount of force onto them might be too much. this means that we should use two [45] surface area gears from the [100] gear, yes? this would mean that the bigger gear, now much bigger, and the two smaller gears, now much smaller, would carry the charge or momentum onto the next two with smaller area... what would happen?

Well, if it was about two smaller leaves in the wind, and you took the bigger leaf, it would easily move through those smaller two, yes? this means, well, using maybe even many smaller gears would result in even more power, of course.

If we were to observe the pyramids, we would see that having gears in various places would lead to better regulation and increase in power of the actual 'engine.' this would be where there would be places along the gears making the stress on each gear less, and, of course, if it were just one gear, then that gear would bear all the load, yes?

With that in mind we could maybe make a lot of smaller gears to regulate the pressure better. but, if we were to include at various points one big gear, would that relieve stress on smaller gears? that should, so, i suggest we mix small with moderate gears to allow for maximum power generation with the best reliability.

Of course, mixing angles is sometimes essential for engines. this would be where the horizontal gear would turn the vertical gear, but, there would be some power lost, i am supposing, as the gears would decrease by a slight amount, instead of increasing with momentum, due to the angle requiring extra energy to turn it, because of the loss of contact with the gear - if you were to try to have a bicycle that turned vertically with the spokes, or, a horizontal spoke to turn the wheel, there would be more effort to turn it the latter way, yes?

Does a engine lose energy with more gears? this has always been a question for me of late, as, i believe that through actual turning, the gear will lose energy, and, the longer time the energy is caught up in the gear with it turning at each point, it might

be that this 'moment of suppressed energy would lose it? if it were that a constant energy source was provided, then there would be no problem of this happening, but, if the weight of the gears turning was to be observed, having bigger gears would mean that their sheer mass would require that the engine be smaller for more power. this would follow that a motorcycle would go faster than a car because it is lighter, yes?

So, if we had smaller engines, there would be less power loss. instead of having one major engine, maybe there should be smaller parts to the engine, say a engine cut into four, with smaller parts, and, having, for example, more pistons, smaller of course, for the operations of the engine.

If you were to observe that an oscillator could generate power to another oscillator - you know the mechanism of those round balls that have balls between them, often on desks? - then you could provide vastly more power than normal.

Physics is very hard in college, and, there are a mouthful of equations, of course. here is ampere's circuital law;

This is where we need to find the electromagnetic forces of a closed loop. things to consider here are joules, and, speed - in fact if you knew the speed and energy going through it you would understand everything about it, of course.

So, if we were to observe that somehow, $[h + l + c] = [2s + f + j +]$ all the other things not appearing on the other side, we would be left with d and s occurring on both sides, yes? this means that $[2s]$ speed * $[d]$ distance would show the energy used, as joules confer an amount due to the 'momentum or acceleration of the force.' this means the answer is $[energy] = [2s * d] / [joules mass]$, yes?

Burgers equation is about finding momentum, or, the movement potential of various things. this includes engineering of all kinds, for the sake of stress being handled by the 'pipe.' this means that the pipe will be able to handle the flow and density of the fluids if it is correctly designed in terms of curves and being put off, not springing a leak and other malfunctions.

So, if we were to observe the typical equation of;

This is the inviscid equation of burger's. this can be solved as $[y] = [n]$, as the others are all multiplied by zero, meaning they come to zero. this would mean that x and t equal zero, as the increments or increase of density on them is 'flowing quickly,' there by reducing time to zero. this means that $[y]$ does not equal zero, as, then the equation where the symbols are inside the equation on the right would be multiplied by zero, leaving it 'worthless.' for this reason, the equation should be summarized as $y * n + 0$. so, $[t]$ is zero while $[y]$ holds a value.

Then, there is viscous burger's equation;

This is a lot longer, and, used to find $[y]$. $[3 * xyt]$ seeing as how it is all multiplication. this came easily as the rest of it is like zeroes and infinity minus infinity and rubbish

like that. we know time is zero, as, the flow does not stop, so it is 'infinity!' as i have stipulated before, something with no end has no value, as it is not measured, or, unmeasurable.

Then, there is the heat equation;

Seeing as how we have a $[2a] + [x0] * [y0] * [x \wedge x]$... all being timed by zero, so, the answer is $[2a]$.

If it were up to me, i would find a much better way to work this stuff out. if it is heat being calculated for the pipe, you need to check the density of the fluid, by the amount of protons in the fluid, and then make sure there is more protons in the pipe than the fluids. this is because the density is determined by the protons, of course.

With heat, we need to calculate the boiling point of the materials we use for the pipes, and, then we see if that is higher than the amassed heat bundle for the fluid or heating mechanism, of course.

Bessel functions are about 'vibrations' from momentum striking the flat surface of something - it is like a vibration that travels along a flat surface when put under pressure.

so, this $[a]$ thing will equal d , yes? this is because there are other $[y]$ s and $[x]$ s through out, meaning they all add up to something specific, as, they repeat the values over the sum, while, the $[d]$ is not part of the final set of the equation in the brackets of multiplied by the value inside the brackets.

Then, there are more advanced equations, where we work out, not the 'direct vibration,' but the 'energy losing' properties of the flat surface under pressure from one wave, yes?

This would be where the sum involving infinity, equals zero, minus one divided by one equals zero, to the power of $[m]$ equals, well, that m with an explanation mark crosses that one out, and, then $[m + a * r]$ times $[1x2m] + [a] = [1x3mar]$. then we need to say $[1 x] = [1 x] [a] = [a]$ and, finally, $[j] = [3m] + [r]$.

As you may all know, physics is the study of the physical or natural world, and the natural reactions that come about through interaction, manipulation of particles too where chemistry is the study of the reaction of chemicals. naturally, the study of a sub chemical discipline would mean that you would be studying power generation, momentum, acceleration, kinetic and potential energy, in a nut shell.

So, if you were to know these basics, and, if you boil anything in physics questions in college down to practical application, you will only need to know how those things work as a foundation for your physics career. the actual application of all the pieces like a technique set of advanced building blocks is all you need to worry about, as, if you were to analyse this or that, as there is little actually being practised, but rather observed, you would understand what all this is about.

The physical interpretation of the dirac equation - where we find the total energy of the system - is proposed this way;

So, this equation will help us find the potential energy of a system, or, engine, or, 'area of working energy.'

The whole problem here is to find h , yes? this could be made simpler by observing that 'potential' minus $\{[q / c] * a\}^2 = [4p - 4q / 4c * 4a]$ as, all of those equations have the number one in front of them, times by themselves, equals two, times by themselves equals four, of course.

So, the equation comes to $[4p]$ minus $[a]$, so far. then, we find that $[3p + 4m + 4c] = [3p + 4m + 4c] / [3p + 4m + 4c] = h = [3p]$.

Have you ever noticed how you can take two items that weight the same, and, the smaller one will be harder? think, now, a kilogram of concrete, in a ball, striking a kilogram of coal, the cement will dent the coal as it is made harder, yes? how about a kilo of coal against a kilo of tobacco? the decisive factor is density, of course.

I think this comes from stored energy. potential energy, if you will? this would mean that the more compressed the substance is, the harder it is, and, the denser it is. this is because it has more potential energy, which manifests in kinetic energy somehow when in motion, of course.

Now, this follows that an engine that has smaller parts will lose energy, as the parts are bigger and weight what they weigh, and some energy is lost when in motion onto smaller parts, or, bigger parts, i am not really sure which. this comes from the gears having influence on each other, where the bigger lighter gears would lose energy if they influenced smaller gears, and, the smaller denser gears would gain energy if they were to affect bigger gears, yes?

Haven't you ever thought of why some things break or get dented by others? the floor, as if you were to drop a ceramic plate onto, would break because there is so much "mass" on the floor, yes? conversely, if you were to drop a kilo of nickel onto the floor, the floor would get dented, yes?

Now, when i refer to density, i mean the amount of protons and electrons inside the "mass." this leads to a more congested space, and, there is more potential energy for the same size thing, of course. following that, the 'denser' thing is the thing which occupies less space, and, the denser something is, the more potential energy it has.

Okay, you have trouble grasping my density and mass and potential angles, of course.

If you were to observe that mass applied to a smaller space will get denser, that is good. if you apply this knife thing to it, the knife will go through the wall if it is made of wood, eventually, which is less dense than the knife. if you push a knife into a brick wall, you will find that the knife cannot penetrate as there is less dense, yet, too little

force pushing it. if it were pushed with forklift's fork, then that wall is going down, momentum, pressure. therefore, the wall loses density the more area it is applied to, yes?

Ice floats in water.

The way combustion engines work is that they use pressure to move parts. the way the electric engine works is that it uses electromagnetism to push parts. seems it is all about pushing parts, yes? is there yet another way to 'push parts'?

How about a hydro electric dam? this would be where the water pushes the huge turbines to generate power - more pushing, no doubt? if we were to get an oscillator to begin hitting a part in the hydro electric dam, it could hit the dam wall and generate the turbines to start processing the flow of water so that parts turn, yes? so, with the oscillator hitting the dam wall, or, even a gunpowder ignition, we could release 'iced up' water to produce power, of course. we will also need to have the 'fluids' circulate the engine, powering the turbine, in a continuous flow. this might be possible with a mechanism my dad taught me with a hose - you suck on the open side and the water continuously flows through the mechanism, yes?

~ I am tired of trying to reintroduce 'my oscillator idea,' maybe that will be useful later?

So, the ignition will be for the person to turn the key to create a suction effect on the parts with the water in them, and, it will be continuously flowing, not very fast, but turning things like wheels. maybe this will be ideal for the urban crawl each day?

Have you ever sucked on the open side of the hose with say a pond lying below that level? the water is continuously sucked up until it is empty for some reason. the 'flow of water' will continue through the engine turning the turbines to provide friction of a sort.

i have heard of someone that is in my city that has a daughter that is three but has the mental capacity of a twenty year old. This is very frustrating for her, as she wants to have adult friends and an adult body, but is reduced to being a mere child.

Then there is the idea of ageing fruit and calves for food to be ready quicker. This would see us mature food for our needs as we need them to be. This would cure world hunger in a minute, if we could refine this technique, of course.

For these two reasons, I am trying to make a method of 'artificial ageing.' This is where we need to observe what ageing is, it is the development of nerves, as nerves make up everything in the body, as everything reacts, to react in 'a hyper state.' This could be achieved by teasing them to react to stimulus quickly, running a current through them, at low frequency, so as not to damage them, yet a current none the less.

~ A low frequency current would be where the voltage is up, so as to deliver the current, but the frequency, as in 'radio modulation' of the density of the current is low.

So, it would be like having low acidity pool water, but lots of water none the less, or, having a little bit of food that is dense that fills you up, like meat.

With the current way fridges work, food eventually spoils if left outside of a freezer. This inconveniences markets and they need to change the food, throwing about a quarter I would say away. With the onus on food selling and not food production, this could prove to be a real problem soon as the food will be diminished in quantity and then there will be less to eat.

So, how do we keep fresh meat and vegetables for longer? The current system sees us using 'air conditioning' to keep the food fresh. Generations ago, we used salt. What is the next step?

With the idea of treating the outside of the food with something to keep it from rotting, maybe we could use embalming techniques with simple peel away wrappers? This would see us use some, say, nitrogen wrappers, as they do not heat up at all, to store the food for longer? Or, we could maybe coat the food in some Formalin?

I was looking at a chemical engineering test today, and, found that it was all maths about weights and mass. This puzzles, me, it cannot be simply that easy, can it? I mean, if it comes down to mere maths with mass, it is very easy... Now all we need for a new crop of chemical engineers is a snap to formula for all that mass rubbish and so forth, then... easy!

First, I have found a semi formula - the atomic number doubled will lead to the first few digits of the atomic weight! This is definite progress, especially for the gases and liquids...

Or heavier... that formula equals the right answer or it is heavier to under the next atomic number doubled.

The problem is this does not work for 'heavier metals.' These go over the double, as they are metals, collecting more mass. I have found listings that go from [double plus five] to [double plus seven] then [double plus eight]. This means there must be a formula here too, as they seem to accelerate like orbital collection!

There must be a similarity between [doubled proton and atomic number] for liquids and gases and orbitals for metals where the orbitals will show the jumping up and down amounts of mass and weight with maximum orbitals of a group or type?

I have always preferred college maths to high school maths, as it is so much more satisfying understanding it, as, it has directly useful formulas for use in the 'maths using sectors.' this means it is actually more useful than those other formulas, and, as awlays, i am here to try to improve the state of understanding through my own methods.

So, to find the value of [z] you need to find, for any place you wish to place [z] how it has an equal value to the other places you place [z] as this is calculus, yes?

This means that $f = [x + iy] = z$? let's look at the whole suggested example;

$$f[z] = [x + iy]^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy.$$

Looking at this we can easily gather that x^2 and y^2 equals $x * x = 2x * x = 4x$, and the same for $[y]$. so, from the second equals sign onwards, we find that it means $[2i 5x - 5y]$.

So, $[4x + 4i 4y] = [2i 5x - 5y]$ and the answer to that is $[z]$. i suppose the catch is finding where $4i = 2i$, which means that $[4x + 4y] = [5x - 5y] = 2i = z$. this means that $[2i] = [z]$.

[QUOTEhttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chapman–Kolmogorov_equation]In mathematics, specifically in the theory of Markovian stochastic processes in probability theory, the Chapman–Kolmogorov equation is an identity relating the joint probability distributions of different sets of coordinates on a stochastic process. The equation was derived independently by both the British mathematician Sydney Chapman and the Russian mathematician Andrey Kolmogorov.[/QUOTE]

$$[p_i^n, \dots, i^n]_{n=1} [f^1 \dots F^n]$$

So, now the equation is like this;

$$p^{i_3 i_1} [f^3 | f^1] = p^{i_3 i_2} [f^3 | f^2] p^{i_2 i_1} [f^1 | f^2] df^2.$$

If we were to observe that $[p^{32i} = 32ip] * [32f] * [8p] * [8f] d * 4f$, we would understand it is much easier now, yes? this means that $[16p * 16f] = [32i] * [40p] * [300f]$. this means that $d = 372[ipf] - [pif]196$.

https://wikimedia.org/api/rest_v1/media/math/render/svg/a6335aaec666313d3d47f5c335e75e6f5580fdc5

$[y = x dy/dx + f (dy/dx)]$ is equal to $[y = x * y/x + f * y/x] = [3x / 2y + f] = y$. so, $y = [2/3 x] + f$. so, if $[x = y]$, $[f = 1/3x]$.

I find my way of doing maths could be summed up as the process of elimination. if you were to observe that the way things pan out, i usually 'cross things out,' things that end up being one or so, you would agree that one is not worth writing down, of course. this means that the sum may be simplified by eliminating repeats or things that eliminate themselves.

This is quite common in college maths, as the creators of the maths would list all things, maybe repeating them, to make sure they were right! think of a old man trying to teach the times tables - they would repeat them over and over until the students had the right idea about what the times tables were, yes? this would mean that they drilled it into you, and, you either remembered, you left, or you eventually remembered.

So, with that in mind, the creators of maths must have gotten it into their heads that

you need to take everything and include it. i remember when i was summarizing field theory from einstein, he had so many values in there that it was hell of a hard to work out. then, i came with basic science, being that $[mass * acceleration = power]$ or something, and everybody said it was so easy then.

Now, when eliminating a few values from the formula, the right way to do things is to look for weakness - do not worry about the order of the sum, just start eliminating as you understand it to mean. you must remember to eliminate in the brackets or outside the brackets though, as in the end all brackets fall away, so you might want to wait with that idea. otherwise it is pretty straight forward to see the sum come to a conclusion, and, then regard $[x / y * x / y]$ as $[2x / 2y]$, which equals $[1x / 1y]$, yes?

The hill differential equation is about 'movement.' what it comes down to is movement of mass that remains bound, yes? i am sure you already knew that! this you might do in college so listen up, please?

So, as i have shown before, we need to find all like things and group them, yes? this would be where, first of all, we observe that the result will be zero, yes? what can we gather out of that mess inside the brackets? first of all, it would make sense to notice this number 2 being used so much, so, we could say that it appears thrice, meaning that, since they are all multiplied or added to two, there is a good base for working out halves and things divided by each other, as, it is not one, so will have some value.

Nothing, plus two plus one plus one two times $[t]$ - take a breath - plus one plus that stupid little zero with a line through it, to the power of one, plus two times $[t]$. This is what is in the brackets, yes?

~ This is because anything to the power of zero is nothing, any sum that is eternal is actually one as there is no other value, any sum to the power of one and infinity times that "oms" thing is oms thing times by one, then the 'one n.' then, the $(2nt)$ or $(2mt)$ must be one, as they are both 'sum of one,' times by $[1t]$ equals one, times by two is two, yes? okay...

Now, we need to find this equalling the $[t!]$ that is all we had to do, and, $[t = 1]$. if we were to say $[4d y] / [1d 4t] = y = 8$. so, $[8y = 0]$.

Laplace's equations are for finding heat and energy potentials of mass. these can be simplified further by taking the weight regarding the load bearing structure, and, then weight by density to find the ability to conduct these 'energies' or masses by container density and so forth.

This is where you need to find the values of $[x]$ $[y]$ and $[z]$, yes? this is easiest done by understanding that adding them all together will result in the function's area being the sum of $[x]$ $[y]$ and $[z]$ squared, to find the 'area.' but, this area is in two dimensions, although if you add them all up, you get the three vectors squared, equalling the area in three dimensions. to find the area in three dimensions, you need only divide that d squiggle by half, as doing it three times over will not be the fastest method, while still multiplying it and the other vectors.

Instead, just say $1 [d] * [x y z]^2$.

Maurer-Cartan form is used for changing frames or something, but, it reminds me of calculus, of course. the goal of this formula is to find the manifold with variables.

The goal is to find $[g]$ of course. after you find $[g]$ you need to apply it to $[p]$, but that is something else.

So, we have a $[w^g = L^{g-1}]$ then, the rest is multiplying it by volume, of course. this leads to L being a negative number, or $[w]$ being a negative number, yes? $[g]$ divided by $[g]$ means that $[L]$ to the power of $[g] * [g^{-1}]$ means $[L]$ is also a negative number, in the end, so $[w]$ is a negative number too. This means that $[v]$ is also a negative number, so, on the cross section, they will be in the bottom right and top left sections of the cross section.

Pell's equation is there to determine different determinates for area of cones, like screws and other highly technical parts of an engine or even the holes in them. it has been simplified to mean this;

I suppose the objective here is to find $[x]$? well, the thing is, there are so many equals signs that this will be easy, as we only need to calculate one of the $[x]$'s in ratios to other $[x]$'s.

This means that $[x]$ will be equal to $[y]$ at any given point, merely being the reverse of it, as, every time $[x]$ goes up, so does $[y]$, minus $[N]$, so $[x] = [y]$ divided by $[n]$.

Being a cylinder, there needs to be balance with the cone, of course, as it is supposed to have a 'opposing form.' where the n comes from, decreases from both of them, as $x = y$, yes?

Poisson's equation is where to find the missing values of manifolds. this would be where the holes are covered up, and, charges found to be released by each hole due to stress.

As we can see, we need to find this 'p squiggle thing.' that means we need to find the d squiggle thing first, being $[12 d] * p * [x y z] = f [x y z]$, so;

$[xyz]^2 / [12d] / [xyz] = p$, or, $[f] / [x y z] = [p]$. this means that $[p] = [12d] * [x y z]^2 = f$.

The riccati equation is done like this;

As you can see, the fanciest squiggle, this "v" character, appears on each side of the equals sign, yes? that means, to find this value, the other stuff doesn't matter, but, rather only the values that affect $[v]$. v i believe to be volume, by the way.

So, $[-v]$, as that looks like a sum sign, equals $[-4q / 4q * v] = [1q + 1q] * [v + 4v]$. so, $[-v] = [1q * v] = [2q * 5v]$ meaning that v is a minus number, being -3 .

Sine gordon equation is about engines, i presume, or, measuring particles in a atom rotating around, specifically the electron, i would suppose.

So, applying logic to this, the sum of b equals the square root of, first, one, as, we see a double entry above and below the square root sign, being that " $(1 - w^2)$ " by itself, it would come to one, yes? then, the $[1 - v^2 + v^k]$ would equal $[1 - 4v + 2kv]$.

that is on the square root side of this new word i don't understand, being 'arc tangent h.'

Then, the sum of = **[1-4v+2kv] square rooted by this 2 arc tangent what what.**

Let's start with what germs are? Germs are there to reproduce - that is all. They do not care if they harm you, they are merely reactive - they do not even have brains. They are there trying to survive by reproducing, the main goal of anything alive or dead in our reactive universe is to see themselves dominate the universe by expanding. Look at anything, from leopards to water, they all want to expand by banding together then dominating, yes?

Now, with diseases, they also want to dominate the host. The host is all they have access to, so they will try to spread to new hosts. Problem is they do not know the difference between the host and a new host, or, the new host and expanding in the host itself, inside the body.

So, they spread. The reason they are not sought though is because they make us 'sick.' Sickness comes from lack of fuels or festering diseases in important areas. This will be where we need to either get the disease out of us, maybe by excretions like sweat or pooping, or kill it then get it out. The thing is, the disease doesn't matter if it has no symptoms, does it?

Symptoms... this is where the affects of the little bacteria or viruses, which are distinctly different, will affect us badly. Maybe our organs will be infested with these little living things, maybe it will be something semi living, like cancer? Cancer, for example, is where rotten cells come out of the bones, being starved yet not dead, and try to function normally, affecting the rest of the body with their 'rot,' where the dying cells infect the rest of the cells, yes? This means we need to burn them away, maybe with something like mint, or, other types of 'fiery' things like chilli? This would be lethal to the sensitive cancer cells as the half alive cells are hardening and *****, where the death they reek of will be cleaned quickly by the 'burning things.'

How about aids? Aids is where the hormones of the person are affected by the disease and they infest the organs that deliver the naturally produced cells and processed fuels of the body. This means the body loses function, just like any other disease. To cure aids, you need to observe it is "a virus," so will be hard and brittle. True, viruses are less reactive than bacteria, as they will be less 'soft' and denser, being more advanced genetically. This is like comparing a stone to a wooden plank, the one is much more living than the other, yes? This would mean the cells would be less reactive than cancer cells, and, they are there to beat the path to the dominance they want, like spreading multiplying cells that cover the other cells and harden them, condensing them to become the more durable more sturdy aids cells.

So, to treat aids, we need to send them out the body, alive or not. This can be done by using magnets outside the body to draw the aids to the extremities where they can be secreted, as they must be metallic. No harm in trying that, yes? They must be

hard and living, if they are a virus, hell, any virus must contain metals in the form of proteins.

~ Proteins are 'a metal' foodstuff!

With other diseases, we need only apply what is needed. If we want to cure a dry throat, we need 'natural mucous,' yes? This could come as mucous laden vaseline that you heat and breathe in. If it is a muscle pain, all you need to do is observe the reason for the pain is 'unusual stress,' yes? This would lead to a need for it to relax, the stress on the muscle is where the stored energy - as that is what stress is... stored energy - is either collected or drawn away with acupuncture or deep heat or muscle relaxing creams.

Either way, you need to satisfy the symptoms with 'going with them,' or kill off the symptoms by 'going the other way.' This means you need to identify the symptoms, and, then you are set.

With all that in mind, we still need to understand how 'chemicals' work. Chemicals are usually contained inside the medicine that heals us of headaches and other things, all the way up to antiretrovirals. These chemicals are used for balancing the imbalances in the body, where there is too much of something, like a build up of 'rotting' cells, like with cancer, we will find that they will clear the blockage of that in the blood, as, that is usually what a disease is, a build up of something and a blockage in the bloodstream.

If we were to observe that nearly all diseases can be overcome by injecting stomach acids into the blood stream, where it will ignore the native cells, and dissolve all the foreign cells and fuels though, then we could simply 'inject' some stomach acids into the blood stream and watch it go to work on anything nearly. It would kill anything not natural to the body, hell, it would even go inside the cells to find those naughty acid cells and then dissolve them too!

But, we would need to eat a lot too, a lot of easy to digest things - things that go to work fuelling the body quickly.

Getting rid of every virus at once could be easier than a doctor would think. If we were to observe that all viruses are dense, in that they are more durable than bacteria, which are more 'flexible' and 'bendable' and naturally 'wishy washy' with their shapes, we could easily dilute the virus into something not so dense. This would be like a lump of sugar dissolving in the blood stream, and, that would lead to the 'hard,' dense and unforgiving virus cell to just fade away.

Then, we could easily do this in the kitchen. As some of my peers have pointed out, dismissing traditional remedies and relying exclusively on these cures could prove fatal, but, if you combine them, there should be no problems.

So, if we were to take this to the kitchen, how do we thin cells, not blood? Blood is basically water with cells and 'goop' in it, circulating the body with gases and fuels, in the 'goop.'

Now, to get rid of any virus, including aids, with this sort of remedy, we could easily eat a lot of fruit, or, fruit juice. Naturally occurring acids would do the trick. Or, we could observe that we could easily get something else that keeps the blood thin, like m.s.g. or chinees food, that makes you hungry again afterwards, yes?

Multiple sclerosis is about nerve damage. This means we need more cell division, so, more hormone supplements. This will replace the nerves as the cells divide, of course.

If we were to observe the nerves need to be healed or replaced, we should try to eat a lot of meat, or, something gooey. I would suggest a lot of fatty foods, or, supplementing the nerve damage with glucose, as that will coat the nerves better.

The Ebola virus, as far as I can tell, is something that kills off the filtering systems of the body, like the kidneys and liver, and makes the body very contaminated due to the filters being attacked. The 'filters' get attacked because the virus is a 'dirty disease,' that will, for example, contaminate sweat glands and 'filters,' that clean the body.

~ The reason for this is that the disease spreads so fast, where it literally is so 'thick' that it clogs the filters. This is therefore similar to the glucose from Diabetes, where the sugar will clog everything up. This 'dirt,' no doubt some sort of refuse from something very 'small,' - maybe some observations could be made to the saliva being a very thin and hard to manage body fluid, and, being a possible way in - the contagion factor might be said to be 'extremely catchy.'

So, the disease spreads and dies quickly? This clogging will be because of it dying as fast as it spreads, or, killing cells as it passes through so quickly, I am guessing the latter. Then, the disease will be soluble with all cells and 'mix' with them. This results in them dying, and, the organs responsible for cleaning the body will fail due to the high level of refuse in dead cells.

Now, to cure this disease, we need only eat some spearmint, as, this is natural cleaning. Or, we could eat chillis, and then see the 'hot' chemicals burn the disease out of the body, out of the cells, out of existence.

I have always been curious as to why chilli will do this, so, let's observe how it works? Chilli is clean, and will spread cleanliness, and, this is because of the 'organic' parts, being, that they are 'young,' and 'fresh.' This must be because of cell division, where cells are replaced very quickly by younger cells, where they will remain a burning agent for biomass?

With that in mind, we could make the disease Ebola curable with some low proton count chemicals, as, these will refresh too very quickly and steadily, and, that would be because they are so light, like 'celery.' This would be down to protons adding magnetism or mass, a major component of gravity, and, then making the element 'denser.' With a light chemical the element will be recycling quickly, of course, because the half life is so short.

Hepatitis is a disease about filthy blood. This blood leads to loss of health and problems with the body processing things, and, joint pain and headaches. This is because the liver is not cleaning the blood properly, and, may fail completely. If we were to alleviate or lessen pressure on the liver to process the blood's dirt, we need to clean the blood itself. Insulin, for a short while, or even glucose fighting tablets will help, then acidic supplements will also help clean the blood.

It seems there are not enough nurses in our country, as, there are new requirements to meet for the licenses to become a nurse. this means a lot of nurses need to go back to school to ensure that they receive the right kind of training, yes?

What about doctors? they could work as nurses for their last few years, and as doctors too. let's face it, they do not have the much to do - they are not operating on people all day long, and, those receiving treatment in the public hospitals could use the doctors to support this stance.

Then, there could be a lot of doctors flown in from impoverished cities where they could earn decent money here, obviously to send back home in part to their families. the refugee crisis will leave africa spoilt for choice in this regard - simply organize something with the refugee social workers and 'fly them in,' yes?

Recently i have had a dispute with some people that i know nothing about medicine. these people are trying to run for president or something, trying to get people behind them. then i challenged them to go to a retarded shelter to comfort them, as they are incapable of helping them directly otherwise. then they challenged me to help them, and here i am, getting ready to cure autism and retardation once more.

First, autism. this is where the brain does not communicate properly, so, they should repair the brain. think of this as if the pipes of a motor were clogged, it still works, but it does not work well enough, with a lot of 'noise.' this means that this noise keeps them from living normally, and, that it should be easy to repair, as i have done it before, but now i want a cure you can put together in your local marketplace and kitchen, okay? this means we need to observe that the pre-motor cortex needs to over power the brain in 'responding' as nerves do, but the problem is that the feeling are 'restricted.' this is because the synapses are not feeling, as the brain will always respond, as they are both nerves. of course, if we were to replace the synapses, maybe with something that kills dead tissue, like white blood cells, yes? so, you need to ingest something that stimulates white blood cells to the brain to be manufactured, like meat? eating meat will trick the body to produce something that eats dead cells, as, when they are in the stomach, the body being only a 'collection of nerves,' forming one responding body, the stuff you eat goes to your stomach, and then the body is alerted of tissue in the body 'that needs clearing,' yes? meat and eating a lot will clear the symptoms quickly, as the white blood vessels get produced to eat the dead cells, or, the dead parts of the synapses, with the synapses regrowing or 'redeveloping' due to the genetic codes we have.

Then, retardation. this is where you do not develop to be all you can be, yes? this

could be set right by having the person learn from the time of the cure, now all we need is a cure! obviously, the ways the brain learns is with emotions, as this is base feeling and neural activity, yes? then, we need to make the brain retain these emotions, as i suspect some are lost on the whole, if not most of them. this can be done by pumping the premotor cortex and motor cortex, as these relay the emotions into the brain - they feel the biochemical signals into a 'stronger feeling.' then, this goes to the left side of the brain, for processing, and, then the left hand side of the brain deals with this information based on previous information, and, emotions. so, we need to learn and have these people express themselves more accurately, where the body will be more sensitive, yes? to make the body more sensitive, we need to proliferate cell division, or use white blood cells - my new favourite street sweeper - in a combination with viagra, which produces many new cells when used, as they stimulate all hormones, even growth hormones.

Viruses are very nasty organisms, and include h.i.v. i want to produce a treatment that cures people of all viruses, including the common cold. this would be where a foreign organism is fought by native white blood cells, but, these are not enough for aids, as, the virus hides inside the other cells where it cannot be suffocated by the white blood cells.

Previously, i found that if the cells were located, and the white blood cells smothered the cells with the viruses in them, the pressure would push the white blood cells into the other cell and then they could fight the viruses. but, i have not heard anything about that since then...

So, here i am, again, to try to cure all viruses. if they were to, all the 'virus infected cells,' collect at one place, they could be sneezed out, yes? so, leading a trail of fuels to the nasal passages would result in the virus being kept under control, as, the body would go into overdrive to supply the body with the cells it needs to stay healthy, while filtering out the disease infected cells, of course.

Then, there is the capacity of the red blood cells to 'clean cells?' maybe if we were to flood the system with red blood cells, they could clean the whole body and then get rid of the dying or dead cells, like we do with cancer?

~ Cancer is about dying cells that are like zombies infecting various areas of the body, of course. these dying cells, or, 'trushy cells' can be cleaned instead of killed, with the red blood cells eating away at all the parts that the body does not agree with, of course.

Now, with the cell proliferation, by stimulating the hormones that produce the cells that are being infected, the body may survive and quickly repair itself, or, maybe slowly? the mechanism for this should be excessive eating and exercise, or, sauna visits to get rid of the bad cells while stimulating the hormones to produce cells to replace them.

Herpes is a virus that causes sores and blisters for the mouth and this virus has not got a cure yet. it also happens that it eludes detection through some clever muffling of the immune cells that want to kill it.

So, to make this disappear, we need to fight the disease with 'soap.' there are 'natural soaps' in the world that will be able to pass through the body and clean the disease of little life forms that it is made out of. after all, all biomass is alive, just, well, spreading the life and 'gospel' of the disease, and no doubt as with every life form, it's primary purpose is to make more of it, and, bugger the host.

If we were to observe that these soaps could be made in the body, with some sort of mucous mixed with stomach acid, as well as some harsh peppers, that would destroy their breeding patterns, then there would be more of a over clocking of the body to secrete the dead cells, the ones that have matured under the pressure and heat and anti fungal... wait, i think i have it now!

If we were to observe that the virus goes to the snot of the mouth, this slimy sludge would fester all sorts of things - this reminds me of a friend of mine, valentine, who has a lot of mucous problems. the solution was to drink water and vodka as they will thin his blood, so, the answer is to thin the blood, yes? this can be done by ingesting celery too, or other 'things without taste,' as they will not carry the heavy fuels that we taste, of course, so we will know that they will do some good.

Now, if we want to get rid of the whole virus family at once, we could be put on a drip, where, the water is injected artificially into the body in the areas affected. or, we could make a hybrid 'soap' that is made out of chilli peppers, peppermint, and sodium, as these will dissolve the sludge.

Cancer treatments are usually very expensive and hard to get hold of. this means we need to make a home remedy for cancer, of course... why not?

If you were to observe that cancer is native to the system, and that red blood cells fight it, as it is dead and dying cells that linger in the system and infect other cells, or, build up in areas, where growths form, this is all down to old dying cells gathering in clusters because they come out of the bones of that area, and, find cells to hang onto with their dying breaths where they swell up.

So, if we want to get rid of this disease, in the kitchen or with common things, we could also observe that some things like smoking, will kill cells eventually and they will all cluster, of course. if we were to use 'peppermints' or other 'foods' or 'spices' that clean your body, like that green stuff that the karate kid uses in the movie, then you could eat or drink that for subtle results each time, or, rapid results with great administration to your body.

I find with any neural breakdown, like blindness, deafness and paralysis, there is a lack of communication between the nervous system and the brain. the brain is the half way point between registering things and dispatching instructions - anything coming in leads to some sort of reaction. this is because the body is merely a lot of nerves interacting - even organs are reacting, otherwise they would not be there.

So, when communication breaks down, the nerves do not register an instruction. to get them connected to the brain again, we could merely use them, as if we will them

to be used, and send pulses down the nervous system to the body part and to the brain, 'cupid style' connecting them. this could be done by moving your arm up and down, and, then watching it, and, then hitting it. this will make the brain see there is movement from there, identifying what it should be feeling, and, then it will look for a connection, recognizing the arm or leg, and, then trying to make the connection through it's own means. sticking the appendage with a pin, lancing it to the bone, will definitely get a reaction out of a body part, but an ear or eye ball?

Well, to get these things sensations working again, one should massage these areas with their fingers or ear buds. this will stimulate them, and, they will get a feeling eventually.

Aids is a disease that brings much attention today. if you were to observe this is a virus, and, is foreign in the body, then we could create cells to eat it, yes? i mean, if it were foreign, it would be classed as fuels and absorbed into the cells, of course. so much for that plan...

If we were to try to administer some stomach acids directly into the blood stream, it would eat away at every foreign cell in the body, as, it will digest the fuels, as they are only fuels - i don't think stomach acids believe in foreign cells, maybe they are xenophobic?

For the 'ultimate cure' to many foreign body diseases, including most viruses and aids, we need something simple to inject into ourselves. i am suggesting we use fluoride as it is a cleansing agent and is semi biotic. this mixed with oxygen and carbon will make the virus try to eat it, only to be poisoned by the fluoride. basically, i am trying to make an antibiotic for viruses.

So, if there is enough oxygen, it will fuel cells, carbon will do the same. but, if you observe correctly, CO_2 is carbon dioxide, something we breathe out, yes? that said, if you are breathe it in you will not die, of course. so, carbon dioxide being injected into the blood stream will be 'biomass,' and absorbed by the cells, and, if the virus inside the cells eats first, as i am sure it does, the fluoride will kill it.

With the 'ultimate cure,' we need to be very careful delivering these poisons to the right cells. this is why i suggest we put a layer of red blood cells in a circle around the fluoride or other poisons, and, cover that circle of red blood vessels with 'these fuels.' this will mean they will be attracted to the cells, and, if the circle of red blood vessels breaks inside the cell, then the poison will be released, of course.

With the focus of the african states being on health care, education and social services, there needs to be more done for health care as if there is great chance of the people becoming sick, then they might not be so forthcoming in the various working places where they come into contact with other people that may be sick.

So, to make it easier to get medications, there should be an observation into this 'hypocratic oath.' this is the oath that health care professionals take to make sure they do their best to keep everyone healthy, but, in the private sector, where medicines are more expensive, they will turn people away, yes? this makes me think

of maybe raising the prices of these private services by another five percent so as to allow for the funnelling of cash to the public sector directly.

Or, they could allow licenses for wholesalers to sell 'basic medicines.' i am talking about shops in malls that are often called 'super markets,' to sell these medications, where, the state of competition would bring prices down, of course.

* * *

Everyone gets stressed, but, if you think about it properly, it is all just energy, yes? if you were to find a way to channel the stress in through your nerves, as that is where every feeling comes from, then you could also maybe find a way to use the stress as energy, yes?

Think about it; if you were to get hit on your knee by the doctor testing your reflexes, you will find it will lead to a neural reaction, where, you will relieve the immediate stress by 'kicking.' this is also stress relief, an, as you can see, it leads to energy being released.

How about if you were to shout? sometimes people get stressed because they are feeling under pressure, and they then redirect some of the stress outwards in the shouting. if you were to be able to do this, then how about being able to channel it in other ways?

So, how would we channel the stress out? i find that i shake a little bit, as i am sure we all do, but i manage to 'produce work' using stress! this started in a office in a factory for me, where i was a little bit stressed with people that were clamouring for the same forms, and expected me to put my schedule second so they could have the forms. this made me pace a lot around the factory, and this was stress relief.

Now, you could say that i relieve my stress through my body language. i like to emphasize everything with my body, as this was supposed to be funny at first, but now it actually creates stress and channels stress. so, overdo something - imagine the boss getting cynical with people that expect to be given leniency, yes?

One of the things that holds us all back in life is understanding, or, should i say, failure to understand. when we encounter something we do not understand, we often dismiss it, getting on with our lives, we think about it until we 'get it' or we think about it later.

Wouldn't it be great if we could understand everything? i think i have mastered enough ways of thinking by visiting many forums and chat rooms, and adjusting to the ways of thinking therein. adjusting to this site was easy as most of the posts are jovial and stuff, but now and then there is a 'serious debate.' every forum has it's own 'relayed way point system,' and people always go out to the net to expand their own arsenal, yes? they bring it back to the forum, and use it.

So, if you understand anything, i mean anything, you will be able to understand anything else eventually. i once pointed out that a programmer could understand electronics and then physics and then engineering, in that order being the easiest one i can think up on the spot, and that means that they are related. yes, everything is related to something else, and, in finding the relationship, you will find understanding, if you know anything.

Now, when it comes to maths, what is related to maths? this is the biggest problem facing education today, besides the quality of schools and all that, but if everyone could bridge this gap, there would be 'merry times.' if you want to understand maths, all you got to know is that we use arithmetic to find 'statistics' of unknown values. that is all, all you got to do is remember that you are trying to find a measurement, amount, angle and so forth. if you need something related to that, well, there it is! why not draw a picture?

It is all good to channel energy, but sometimes there is not enough around to draw from. if you need to be energetic, say you are feeling sleepy at work because you did not get enough sleep, then you could create your own energy, of course.

If you were to want energy to channel, you could stand on the side of the road in traffic. there is a lot of 'activity' going on there. the more you sense, the more you react, as with typical nerves.

If you are too far from a road where you are, you could listen to your peers type or speak on the phone. for every reaction there is another reactions - i do not believe in actions as i believe in determinism, of course.

So, if you were to want energy, you just need to tease your nerves. they feel whether you want them to or not, unless you unconscious or something, and react. think of waking up from sleeping to a noise - that would be where your nerves react so much that you wake up, yes?

Sometimes, instead of redirecting stress or energy, someone might want to try to absorb the stress or energy. this would be like earthing a wire, of course. it is actually natural to absorb and store stress, but, to 'feed off' of stress can be done by channelling or creating energy.

So, i want to now talk about 'storing it.' it is said that nobody ever destroys energy, but, sometimes you could store it for later, which is what we naturally do. this is why people explode - they store too much stress or energy.

When i refer to stress, i think of any kind of physical body feeling anything as stress. muscles get tired and everything that stores energy is a muscle, from the heart to the triceps. if you were to exercise, you would 'shed' some of this energy, of course.

If you want to store energy safely, say for the next day, then you need to meditate to keep your own energies balanced. this would be like sleeping or gardening - anywhere where you do something peaceful, even reading the newspaper funnies.

Do something you enjoy to store stress easier.

For a long time now, i have had a secret... i have been making progress for all of humanity! often, i come up with new techniques to solve old problems and provide answers to problem that other's never thought of or thought of as impossible to solve, of course. i have gotten quite used to this, but, now feel driven to provide a learning resource for those wishing to reconstruct their minds to do the same, yes?

The easiest way for me to do this is to be smug and say that you must do everything i have done, yes? but, i have filtered out the unnecessary red herrings, and, have 'trained' about thirty debaters to deliver answers on other forums. now i want to share this with everyone, if you give me a chance, what do you have to lose - maybe you will debate 'my lessons?'

So, first step... you must read and understand the points of others, to the point where you might actually agree with them, yes? i mean, if you were to read about some guy with a opinion, you might dismiss them automatically, yes? this is 'pride,' where you stick to your guns and then simply get to the problem of insults where you sink to to hammer your point home, yes?

Maybe the best way to approach debates for a while is to try to see it from the point of the other person, yes? understanding 'new ways of thinking,' with new 'key words' and 'focus areas,' especially new ideals ad goals, is surely the way forwards.

The next step is to argue with yourself. try this; enter into a discussion where you do not know anything, and, instead of trying to speak, as we are driven to do, just listen. i see there is a lot of that everywhere on the net, with guests coming and going, reading this or that, and, not feeling the need to speak. this makes us debaters the stars of our own show, yes?

Anyway, when arguing with yourself - listen to both sides of the argument or discussion and then take a side. before you begin 'imparting wisdom' you should try to argue your point over with yourself, to see where you really stand.

For example, i used to love democracy and the liberal way of life. this was very long ago, but i did. i was shouting for gay rights, where now i realize that two unmarried men living together is just shy of the paperwork, yes? then there were other things... everyone in 'the west' is crazy about anything with the prefix liberal, as it screams freedom, yes? this is because we want freedom from all the boredom we suffer from, where it is so easy to get nearly anything you need, all you really want is more, of course - i am sure the older people on this forum will agree with me?

So, consider the points of others, consider yourself less knowledgeable, why not - what do you have to lose by listening, and what do you have to lose by taking a hopeful jab once you think you know what is going on?

Familiarity with subjects can be restrictive - you might want to only engage in things you know something about, yes? what really interests you... robotics? that sounds cool - it is basically electrical engineering, in case you are wondering. how about nano science? this is mixing engineering with chemistry, of course. you build little machines out of chemicals in the body for medical purposes, doesn't sound so cool now, hey? how about economics? this is easy for everyone to understand, with many many different approaches to how to generate more money out of less money, of course.

So, what do you fancy? why not go read about it on the net? what do you have to lose? then, after getting some idea of what they are talking about, explain it to yourself like i do at the start of all my topics, explain it to yourself until it makes sense, and, then put it up for debate, this is the proper way to learn. problem is, you might be arguing with someone that actually doesn't know the beginning of the stuff you read and your understanding. this is the next logical step, isn't it?

Now, i believe that the world works in 'patterns of science' - this would mean that all fields work on the same principles. this means that an engineer can understand the reactive bodily working of a doctor, to a point, yes? this means that a lawyer understand politics, of course. of course, there are many mixing points, but there are some neglected areas in some cross overs.

Now, i want to speak about 'maths.' everyone can do arithmetic, everyone can do algebra, everyone can do calculus. this i promise you, by the end of this you should have a the foundations to approach these 'topics.'

Everything in maths has 'patterns.' where there is a three hundred and sixty degree circle and you have observed sixty of those degrees, there is three hundred left, yes? when you need to work out your angles, you just need to observe that when asked for a value for the angles, or, a ratio, you need only supply the amounts that are missing in the whole circle or triangle that the sum 'minuses,' yes? so, you would add up the sum, instead of dividing it and stuff, and, remove those amounts from the rest of the circle or triangle. every time there is a minus, take it away from 360, every time there is a plus, you add it to the 360 degrees, divide is minus to the value at the bottom, and multiply is a addition to the value at the top of these sums within sums, the quadratics, or, sums inside with a line separating them.

So, you might be thinking this is very well and good, you have learned a great deal and now you understand much, yes? if you were to now think to yourself where the 'progress' is going to come from, or what your own techniques will be, then you would be going in the right direction, of course.

Coming up with the stuff dreams are made of is simplest done by reading 'the little questions' in the wikipedia where they tell you 'what is being worked on.' these as the areas you should try your best at, as, if you can bring your knowledge of how the field works to bear, you have a better chance of answering these questions than they do, because you can approach it without having a "grant" in mind.

These grants of theirs go into the researching of the questions or techniques needed to 'answer the question.' this is where you are approaching it with a broader spectrum, being versed in many basics of fields, and, they often relate. if you were to bring certain knowledge from the other fields to these ones, you will have a better chance than them, as, you will be more resourceful - you will have more theories at your disposal.

~ Remember to approach it from the foundations. this is where you build your argument based on, for example, with making oil out of wood. this would be where you analyse that coal is burned wood, and, oil is liquefied coal, of course. take little steps, and, face the question with all the foundation knowledge on hand.

For a while now, i have been trying to write so as to be better understood. what is the point of writing if nobody understands what you are saying. this has made me sound quiet simple at times, and it diminishes my reputation among some debaters.

I have made a lot of maths literate people out of illiterate people, taught many many things. this is because they have a limited grasp of english or are young children. with all of them they were excited to learn, and, were taught quickly as it was easy to understand.

Some of you also have a very good 'level of expression.' it is flowing and graceful where it wants to be, from you guys, and i enjoy reading your writings. but, for those that have trouble expressing themselves - those often in arguments - well, those arguments could be made a lot shorter if they could 'lay their \$#@! on the block.' this would be where the views are expressed quickly and easily to be understood, of course.

But, lo! some people have said i write hypnotically! this has surfaced before, and, i

would like to share some of these secrets with you. you see, the more words you use, 'the longer people breathe out for.' this will be a relaxing feeling, as they vocally say the sentences to themselves, and then they will enjoy reading your writing, yes? conversely, if you use 'big words,' like "reiterate," then they will 'cough' often and interrupt their breathing out with irritation, of course.

Now, as 'a method of propaganda,' you could use big words to talk about your rivals. this will associate them with these short abrupt breaths where they will be irritated by the thoughts submitted to them by yourself in describing the 'enemy.'

If you were to write about numbers, it is best to write them out in english, to allow for a 'even flow' once more. if you were to switch to numbers, the whole stopping, reading the numbers and then assuming reading again would be an unpleasant experience, and, they would not like it as much as a number expressed in letters.

This is something i have dealt a lot with due to at first religious terms being interpreted legally and morally. then, i found that morality and society also use psychology - nearly every humanity and other things use psychology in their teachings.

Psychology is about how the human mind works in society and personally. if you were to observe that the main ideal of all life is to survive for as long as possible, with as much comfort as possible, then venturing into relaxing, where the mind sleeps easy, and then into sloth, where the society works for the person, and, this means that the ultimate goal of a person is to do as little as possible for as much reward as possible. this is evidenced in the rich people playing golf while they could be doing more for the poor; unless there is some incentive, there will be no product of events or actions, yes?

So, if you were to agree with these observations of mine, what would you say if i told you that psychology is the study of humanities "leaching" off each other and everything around them? this would be where the person would act morally just to compliment society where they hope society will compliment them back, hoping for more compliments, yes? this is typical of all 'social animals,' and of all life. there is no such thing as morality in so far as it helps the person themselves, as, the whole incentive to do something does not come to mind unless there is some sort of, well, "incentive."

As a challenge to the forum, i am asking you to prove that there is some sort of airy fiary love notion in life? if you can think of one, please post it!

I have seen psychologists in my years, and, would be able to understand what goes on in there with other people. you know, when you see on television that some person is talking about their problems, the psychologists asks them "why they think that is," yes? this comes down to them answering their own questions, and, then the psychologist, knowing the answers as to why and the answers as to how to deal with it, will talk to them.

You know these studies of demographics that people put onto the net and refer to as evidence? where do they come from? how many people are special cases, and, are there any special cases? obviously, with everybody being special, they are all 'special little children' needing people to listen to them, yes? the term for this is "narcissism," where the person will say they do not understand, but, they do!

If ever a psychologist is "naive" and lies to themselves, they providing "poor service

delivery." that is what psychology is, it is a service for cash. seeing a shrink means you cannot accept what your friends are telling you when you confide in them, and, when they sometimes prescribe medication, please take it. this will settle your emotions into a balanced or settled state where the chemicals in your body are out of order, or, you have overtaxed your body, for example, due to a history of lack of sleep, or, as another example, a history of stress, yes? these people can help you if you feel physically challenged - there is nothing of a mental illness that cannot be "cured."

Nobody is special. this is what you need to understand to clear up most psychologist seekers. they should come in, listen to someone that listens to this all day, and then ask them if they have heard this before, the answer will ultimately be yes, they have heard it before.

A while ago on another forum, i speculated that someone who drew a great picture, yet with a horrible face was ashamed of their own face. this proved to me that there is a psychological factor to art. from this we can conclude that someone that likes their house will also draw nice houses, and so forth, of course - or at least not 'hold back.'

Now, how do we make this even more structured? if we were to say that confidence can grant the most inspired of pictures, we could also say that there are comfort zones in art, yes? if that is the case, then there must be some science to this whole art thing too!

There is a mathematical value for beauty, being 1:1.618, and there are also fractals. that ratio is for angles and dimensions, and the fractals are like repetitive patterns that fit together too, like hexagons - six sided shapes - making a glass window in some churches.

So, there is more to art than randomly producing works of note. if we were to add the maths factors to it, there is a correct way to draw, but, drawing freehand is hard to get these angles right. if we were to repetitively train our hands with stencils, we could easily make these angles a reality too. i am not talking about drawing the whole of the stencil out, i am talking about computer graphics and stencils to train for the angles in the case of painting, sculpting and free hand drawings.

Like beauty, there is sex appeal, and they are closely related. i was just cruising through facebook, and saw a picture of miley cyrus, and, damn is she sexy. this got me thinking, why is this skinny runt making me aroused while other more beautiful women only get a 'tingle?' this is quite a mystery.

If we were to think about it, it must be a perfect imperfection, yes? i mean, no ways is she perfect, but she 'comes together' nicely. maybe it is something close to another ratio, yes? maybe it comes down to body language - yes that must be it, body language.

So, how does everybody achieve 'sexy body language?' it must have to do with confidence. if you think about it, women claim that a confident man is sexy, and this ties in with the 'being attracted to people of strength' ideas i have. this is also why a baby will like their parents, because they see a strong person, and are wanting something to do with them, seeing them as useful, yes?

Now, to achieve good body language and sexiness you need to be confident, of course. to be this person people reach for, just, for a while, challenge yourself to do

hard things. if you were to go bungee jumping, or, even just hit on all the women or men you know, bearing consequences that will not ruin you - i am not saying you should do drugs! - just maybe embarrass you... yes that is it! embarrass yourself on purpose and then you will relax seeing that it is not that bad, as, it is only fear of embarrassment that is holding you back from being confident. except when it comes to sports - confidence there is also gained by experience.

To truly be sexy is to stimulate emotions in others due to your own personal strengths, but, it is true that a weak person is not sexy? what is it to be sexy anyway?

If we were to look at the sex appeal of others, it is usually to do with composure too. the better they know what they look like, the more true to what they want the message to be that they give off, of course.

So, how do we 'create a message?' this can be done by observing others, or even watching television, or, sometimes just due to your own insights or opinions. i mean, if someone is tall, they are tall, if someone is short they are short, so, if something is beautiful, it is just how beautiful it is in the eye of the beholder.

Yes, i am also saying that porn turns women on! they might deny this, but if they have hormones at all, it is just a personal image factor that they are protecting, of course. i mean, it is what they think of themselves, their own morals, that tell how they react to anything that they consider someone else to like or not. if it were that some girl is pretty, it might just be to some stud's idea of being seen with her - let's say she is a nerd? - that turns them off?

So, you can be more confident by doing things that seem hard for a while, and, doing things that seem beneath you. the more you do things you find challenging, or, things you really want to do - due to your own image of yourself and what you would like your message to be - then you would become more comfortable in all situations. this is because you will see these things that cause you to fear to be nullified or easily thought of - they will not stress you out, yes?

Now, i think it also has to do with the demeanour you have that leads to sex appeal. i mean, every woman thinks more about being sexy than men, as, they rely on it for hormonal things like feeling secure. if a man makes a woman feel secure like trust wise, then they can get along easily. think of hearing that someone has achieved in class or at work; you want to be that person, we all do! the thing is, we are not, yet for a brief moment we forget all the issues and feel high, as we think of ourselves as being that person, excelling, leading and being strong.

If we want to look at art as a means of communication, as all languages start as an 'art,' then we need to observe this stupid thing everybody has gotten into - "what is the message" of the piece? does every bit of art have to have a message? i remember watching some people dancing and they said the dance had a message, and, i mean, it was so 'mainstream' that they may as well not have had a 'message.'

If you want your piece to have a message, as sometimes it is just art, you need to observe the angles for the message - how can it be interpreted? is it just a piece of art, or, is it actually ground breaking? does it have a message, or is it akin to some child scribbling on the wall?

But you could say that all art has a message, if you really want to. i mean, if some kid scribbles on the wall, there are many messages; you might want to get them

something else to do, or, you might think that the child is looking for toys or attention, yes?

Either way, the message of art can sometimes be good. i remember a artwork with our president jacob zuma 'with his pants down,' called "the spear." this is because he has so many wives. actually, all cartoons by political cartoonists have a message come to think of it. there are still a lot of kids out there though.

So, how do we fine tune the message? if you were to use logic, and common sense, you could make the message before you begin. this is all obvious, though, so i don't know why i am writing about it - maybe i am wasting your and my time?

But, if some dead beat comes to you talking about the message of his work, you don't have to listen to them talk about 'some message' they think it ought to have, okay?

If you want to make a beautiful art work, as a painting, it is a visual impression, or, something you see as a emotion, yes? if you were to look at the most famous art works, well, some of them are just popular for no reason other than they feature a lot in the writings and journals of others, of course.

So, how do you make something beautiful? first i would like to write about colours, as i think there is a way to even make the worst colours look good.

If you were to use a lot of red, a common colour defining strength, we need to look around to see what else is red, yes? if we were to find roses and blood, we would see red implies thorns and injury, thus far. of course, if we were to look at red in another way, it also appeals to sex. this constant can be backed up with hard evidence, from mood rings no less.

* Consulting a dream dictionary will tell you what the colors mean to our minds, of course.

I was side tracked in the last post, but now am back at beauty. if you were to observe that beauty is often in the eye of the beholder, well, even i truly understand this. i used to like girls with big bums because the ones with big boobs all had boyfriends. this meant, the beauty i was beholding was second best, so, there is no beauty in the eye of the beholder really.

But, that is not evidence enough, is it? well, if you were to look at sport's cars, some horrible cars like the diablo have a huge price tag, and, they are really ugly. i think everyone finds them ugly, because, there is a formula for beauty, being spoken of earlier.

Sometimes beauty lies in imperfection. if you were to find something imperfect beautiful, then you would be taking the 'beholder way' of it. this is also like food, which only has one nice taste, and everybody tires to be different.

So, beauty is where you see yourself, or, you might find beauty in the price of something. it is not all the product or image itself - it often comes to availability. haven't you heard people gloat about how cheap they are to satisfy?

If the price and availability can influence the way we approach things, we should consider marketing as the related pseudo science of beauty and decadence.

A while ago i, on another forum, found a way to make someone draw as if in a dream. this is done by making a collage of the things you know, and the things you don't know. somewhere, seeing as how the things you know you feel you do not know so well, as you might feel that someone would laugh at your work, could bring forth quality in other arts, like things you do not know feeling a bit more in the space of something you do, yes?

So, if you want to draw a picture of someone doing something, it could bring others to want to do that too! if you were to draw a beautiful or rich or someone otherwise 'of strength,' people will likely feel strong if they see themselves doing the same things.

This is true for weddings. you find, every male, no matter where in the first world, no matter how poor, must wear a tuxedo, yes? this is because they see businessmen with lots of 'success' and want the same, so copy them. another idea comes to mind,

So, if you copy someone, it is a testament to be like them as they are. are you willing to work for the way they are, or do you expect to put on a suite and just get it? this could be reflected in life by wearing school uniforms, as i am in favor of everyone in the school being viewed equally.

Now, if the business wants to make the workers work better together, they should have posters of 'successful' people working various things. if it is a factory, a body builder carrying a tractor tire would make them feel as if they were in some way related to that person, and they will get 'satisfaction' out of doing their work, or some tasks at least. to induce 'order' there should be army pictures with guns to make the force feel, subconsciously as if they are hot army hunks or that they will be working with hot hunks, yes?

This imagery is easy to replicate and achieve, just remember strength and success in any way that is sought after.

I find myself back into this plethora of art, something i have strayed from in the past. if we were to observe that art is valued for 'the presentation of ideas or scenes,' then we could also say that the scene is down to how well the artist remembers the scene, imagines it with the information they have, or, recollects the scene, as well as how well they can put the scene from their mind 'onto paper.'

Following from that, we could say that an artists ability to bring their ideas onto the canvas is down to their starting point, yes? if you start on the outside, you will have a lot of flexing of dimensions, where you would get bigger, knowing you have a lot of space, and that tiny part of the thing you managed to fit onto the canvas will be made bigger, making you change your dimensions or 'sizes' of the whole thing you wanted to paint or draw. of course, if you start in the centre of the piece, you must start small, knowing you can expand it later, yes? makes sense if you ask me...

Going slowly is always advised if you are shaky with how it will look. in fact, you should always go slowly, as, then you will breathe out with each brush stroke, relaxing you, as i mentioned with my 'hypnotic writing angles.' then, you need to, in a confident fashion, pick up your etcher and make the other objects as points on the canvas. this will allow you more scope of what fits where, and, you will not need to macgyver a new angle for it.

Ultimately, you need to 'paint in circles.' this is similar to the way you drive a car - something that you will all be familiar with, or, turning taps on or off too. other

things that use circles are keys and writing cursive, which many of us use all the time, of course.

Those tips should help you make better art, i hope.

Now for some 'art styles.' i figure, the way you approach your work, the more you enjoy that style, the better your work will be, or, you will be overconfident and make mistakes. either way, if it is for 'fun' and testing the waters why not give these a try?

The 'semi circle style' would be where you draw in semi circles, or, ellipses. this would see you make curved things with split ends, giving it character, yes? like abstract art is often a mess that comes from emotions, this curves is about the same as placing your piece in feathers, yes? nice decorations.

~ I knew this one girl in school who had her pony tail split into a vertical or upwards and downwards cascade or waterfall. it looked really nice too.

Then, there is the 'point to point style.' this would be where you either spot the point and reach for it, or, you will need to put a pointer there, a sort of 'dot,' where you need to plot the lines and shapes of the image, where the image is made to look like the, in a living image, the top to bottom, as we look down on others, even animals, but upwards because of nature, buildings or objects, as we try to live with our habitat, and, look up to the things we need, of course.

Then, there is the 'wild style.' this would be where we merely paint and the image develops with our approach to it. this would be where we need to focus on our logic, as emotion is plentiful here.

In art, there are details besides colours to focus on. if colours bring forth emotions, through the colours stimulating your eyes in different ways, with the pigments basically being density impaled upon the iris, where the iris will react to the density of the colour as if it were a message that carries energy, through stressing the eye out, through the density clogging the pupil and iris, then we can see that this will confer different stresses on the nerves, where the nerves will feel differently with different emotions being stirred. if this is true, then what about shapes and lines in the art?

So, what about these 'details?' these will show that the mind will react differently due to conditioning - if you are a little kid, you will look up a line, if you are a parent, you will look down often to see your kids, not with them standing next to you, but in your conditioned way of looking or thinking of the or at the world, yes? if that is true, what does the typical rich spendthrift want? they would want to look sideways at people to impress, as they would look to impress people through their way of life or otherwise, of course.

With that in mind you know what to do with your target market. remember, art is about being appreciated by someone else, not for you to look at in privacy, yes? there happens to be a financial incentive too!

With the shapes in art, or, in life, we tend to appreciate some shapes more than others. For example, the circle and cross are often associated with sciences and general projects, or, religion or bear religious meanings. What do shapes do to our emotions?

Let's look at the pyramids, they are triangular, and, we really like the look of them,

yes? This means, always, we consider ourselves at first impression, and, first impressions last, at the top of the pyramid. This would lend to the idea that we are supported by a appreciating downward spiral of support, due to something, in some way, yes? Then, we could say too that there are two others associated with it, maybe even placing ourselves there with our spouse where we would support a child, maybe?

So, if we were to observe that a triangle was to indicate supremacy, in some way shape or form, it would be good as a military emblem, yes? If you look at the hidden triangle with the dollar sign, then that would bear the creators idea of it becoming a great currency, and, upon viewing, might take favour with trades. Then, there is the comparison to the circle, which is where we put ourselves inside the circle, yes? This would indicate that we should use light colours there, to attract extroverts, but, it is the introverts with the money to buy the art work, which means that the triangle and circle should have darker colours inside the circle and top of the triangle to attract the best critics, and, all sorts of academics, of course. If that is what makes for a good art work, then that is what must be done, of course.

Taking nature into it, we need to keep green at the bottom of picture, and, blue at the top. This will remind people of being outside, so, to make it better for many, there should be shades indicating lakes and rivers at the bottom, blue at the top and browns and oranges in the middle, of course, to indicate mountains and hills, yes?

I have been working with magic, and that has lent to this idea trend of mine. If we want to sell the art, or have it appreciated, making it good art, we need to understand what the shapes do to the psyche to make it like the art, yes? The majority of even abstract art makes patterns, usually squares and circles, or, square circles, where the square is a sort of like curved one from the blotchy application of the sprayed paint.

So, what needs to be done to keep it triangular, an, 'pointing upwards?' Remember the more you make the brain look upwards, the more appreciated the onlooker will be as they will be regarding themselves as the one being looked up to, and, this will bring on feeling of 'vertigo,' slightly, where the onlooker will feel lifted. This will make them appreciate it and want to hang it in their house or somewhere else to have others feel that way when they walk in, yes?

If you want to do that, maybe three circles are required? It is hard to make a triangle out of less than four circles, so three splotches would do the trick.

Then, there is the prospect of having the art work come out as a square, and, focusing the bright colours into a top point, like a triangle. This will appeal to those extroverts and sex addicts, real yuppies will like that - your main market. It is a waste of time to put dark colours in the top corners, as this will attract introverts, and, they are not 'spendthrifts,' are they?

I have long thought that understanding where people stand because of their culture will lead to better relations and political assessments and procedures. This is because if you are a psychologist, you need to understand the basic needs of people and where they are coming from to adopt a solution to the the problem and how to deal with it. If you understand what you are thinking, you have a good indicator of what others are thinking - it is often thought to be 'silly' to think about the way you walk, but, I will be the first to admit I often concentrate on the way I am walking, a trapping of youth I am sure, that exudes the image I want to.

So, could it be that culture is all about image? Is it about expressing yourself? Is expressing yourself that important in a world where the modus is to mate and bring about families of security and love? Yes, I think so.

If we were to be honest, when we delve into the depths of human psychology, there are always constants. Everyone believes that someone loves them, or they are suicidal. This comes from attention seeking, of course, to 'get the love' in the form of attention they seek. Then, everyone believes they are right too, or repent, yes? There are others, but these two would prove the most useful in this cultural identity topic.

So, what do people want all the time? They have needs, observed by every social science and humanity, and, these prove that these are the needs they desire most. There is even a pyramid for this. The people out there, no matter where or who they are, all desire to project the image they want to as well, which is the image of those they admire. They want to be like those they feel drawn to, funny hey?

The best way to change a third world country to adopting progressiveness is through projecting one of these images, therefore. If the west was to push into the cities of the third world with this sort of thing, where they observe the trends and slowly change them to be more like those of the west, they would, eventually, come to share the same values and then the same principals and laws and policies of the west, or, the other way around! It is possible that, due to my experiences, that the west could become more like the third world, due to influences of tourists "loving" the ways of the thrid world, yes?

Half a dozen of the other.

Maybe the best way to identify other cultures is to look at yours from their point of view first? This would lead to understanding your own generalization, and, would lead to a better understanding of what you see when you look in the mirror, instead of just dismissing it as 'you' or 'normal,' yes?

So, seeing as how I live a western lifestyle, and, most of the west is very progressive compared to the rest of the world, like Asia and Africa, we could say we are tolerant, yes? This would be because of the civil lifestyle we lead, an empathic way of living. I say this because we feel what others are feeling regarding lifestyle, yet we do not love each other, in my view. If we were to look at the privilege we have, this makes us spoiled, where we choose which causes to get involved with, and, this makes us seek our own image within the community, even an image of what we see when we look at ourselves, as being what we want it to be. This is because of privilege, where we can put a wall between ourselves and problems, of course, and, that makes us distant and apathetic to the plight of others, yes?

The way I see it, the poor will always be around the immediate problems, so will not seek to be heralded as doctors by inferring they are involved in medical undertakings by donating a five bob to cancer research, yes? On the other hand, we try to get involved with something big, on one side we want to make a big difference, on the other we find some problems beneath us.

Off to Asia minor and we find that problems are often dealt with, from what I can gather, as a community. This is because there are fewer walls between the leaders and the people, and, the leaders do more tours. Here in South Africa, we find walk about by leaders that go to their support bases, so, the democrats, the middle and higher class usually - in all countries actually! - will reap information about their

problems, yes? This leads to the dreaming, the medicine, the engineering and global warming problems being set into the minds of those leaders, and, their cultures, which change and take shape slowly through time.

With the poor people - now there is a culture within a culture! - the people will try to look after 'what they see.' This is because the media does not confront them with information and day dreams, but they feel more empathic and would seek to stop the suffering around them. This is where they deny some things, and, often, become provoked because they feel helpless. Feeling helpless in a community they know is ignored leads to further stress, and, then there are protests.

When it comes to laws, we tend to think of this as a sign of progress and liberty, yes? Truth be, it is based on rights, and, that people should be allowed to express themselves, and, be free to try things they want to without harming others. This was first based on interpretations of the holy scriptures and elderly kings making rules for the people, and, then enforcing them with police and mob justice. It seems rulers were more popular in the old days than now, yes?

So, the laws of the land were based on the ways of old, and, slowly changed due to certain things being accepted. The real question is, why are some things acceptable in certain regions and not in others - why is there such a gap between liberty on either side of certain borders?

For example, in Africa is is lowly thought of to be gay, and, in the west, you get a free television show! This is because it is controversial, and, thought of as a problem, yes? Honestly, being gay is a big thing, some cultures accept it though while others deny it, of course.

In Africa there is a custom known as 'corrective rape therapy' by academics. This is where, while it is illegal to force yourself sexually on anyone anywhere, it is okay to cure a woman of lesbianism. It is often thought that in the old world it is okay to rape your wives, this is totally false, as, where is a man that beats their family members accepted by any community? This is so grossly thought of it is often cited in debates, of course. Raping little girls is no way to build up a 'business relationship' with them, as where in the west we have old age homes, in the third world they like to marry young women to rich men to look after the men when they are old. It makes everyone sick to have sex with young women, and only in the west is this really done, with those in the third world 'fighting temptations' should they arise. Like in the west, this is insurance, marriage is more professional and serious - there is no divorce really, maybe a city dwelling aid worker coming out to take away a woman rejected by the community, not the husband.

So, the laws depend on the interpretation of 'what makes people live well,' yes? If it is good to live with women driving, then that needs to be proven, as has been done already in nearly the whole world. If it is good to live with gay people, then god would have said so. Due to various interpretations of older rules, the newer rules form, as rules change all the time. No electorate enforces Sharia Law, although they might think highly of it. This is because man's law is replacing god's law everywhere, and, that might make some people sick.

Bottom line is people like to see change around them if they are 'unhappy.' This means, the further 'behind the times' the culture is, the happier and more thankful they are. This is because the people do not see problems around them, and, do not dwell inside their homes thinking of being, as we discussed, involved in medicine and other things, merely being happy to live their lives without changing the rules.

This contentment comes from togetherness, and, submission to your family! Yes! Submitting to the needs of those around you makes for a happy household, and, people know they are keeping other happy, yes? This leads to a satisfied husband and mother, and, then kids are left alone and not seeking to overthrow authority through rebellion - a declaration of independence and attention seeking, where they rebel and misbehave to look for their own fleeting feelings of joy - and then the community is content, of course.

Maybe if there was more of this everywhere, we would not need police? We would not need a lot of things if all people were content.

Girl power... this is rampant in the western cultures amongst women and a few men. Many men like to see women take control, and, many women like to see it too. I put this down to men in the west feeling 'too powerful,' and wanting to feel the opposite of how they feel in reality with media and lifestyles too. For the women, which I am not a member of, the opportunity to dominate a male would be quite exciting, yes?

But it goes deeper than that. I find women's lives revolve around men, as, they will sit and talk about them all day and night, comparing who is with whom, and, where they would find their place. This is also down to media, where the gentleman of old was, honestly, merely looking to seduce a woman without force, yes? This was nice for the women and parents of the women, and, then the age of chivalry was born.

To the detriment of women, the men took over completely. They took to do everything, and, did not want their wives to work at all, once more looking for the ideal mate through representing the ultimate lifestyle for their wives, of course.

In the third world, this 'gentle scene' was semi present with the men wanting to show a good life for their peers, but the women are expected to look after the men when they get old, with the men representing the wealth of the family, and the women employing it, of course.

So, this girl power thing is quite natural, and, explainable rather than being a stint of flirting with some new role.

Culture is what is left from your own views and the views of the community. The further you go from where some idea is held, the more it changes, logically. Sometimes the religion keeps everything 'in line' but that can change too. The more diverse the culture you will find the more diverse the people and ideas, including religion, of course.

If you were to observe that the matters of the culture are down to the people and what they say and do, that is all it is, yes? Saying and doing. The more you are around someone that says or does something, habits form. Looking for comfort zones leads to habits, and, this makes the habits form, and, then culture forms, of course. Therefore, culture, you could say, stems from habits forming.

That being the case, it is possible to have the same culture in different regions, yes? This would be where habits have formed due to media, today, or folklore in yesteryear. If we were to observe that the folklore would form fantasies for children in yesteryear, then these same stories would form progressive slants or conservative slants, or, even other slants, of course. This would lead to similar ideas forming about what is right and wrong, another indicator of what is to be done or said - culture.

Well, I have had a great time applying all the things I know of to various undertakings, and I think it is time to focus once again on sciences to progress them to 'goals I have not yet realized.' One of the things that I needed to know a lot about for the sake of magic and artificial intelligence, was this sort of thing, of course, and, I think we could hone our skills in this more, yes?

My previous conclusions with psychology were that everything to do with love is 'a reflection of strength.' This is where the baby in a crib will see the strengths of the parent with power over their little world, and, reach for them. Then, the parent will see the baby and see the need for their presence and recognizing this, love the baby too. So, it is a mutual relationship based on strength and recognition of reflected strengths, yes? With this as a basis for societies love for each other, I think it is pretty sound.

This sounds cold though, so, how about we flesh it out more? What else works into psychology a lot, what else is recognized by the mind to stimulate the feelings of love?

As far as I can tell, the whole basis of psychology in philosophy are that every one is unique because there are no "moral absolutes." Moral absolutes are where the morality on something is universal, like the feeling of killing being wrong to most people, but for some it stimulates them and makes them 'feel strong,' yes? This would be where the feeling of personal strength overrides the longing for strength of the community, and, this means they will feel stronger killing than fitting in. How do we turn this into a moral absolute?

Well, we could say that everyone wants to feel as independent as possible? This would be where we would fear feeling outside the society we live in, maybe even crawling to it, where we could take the plunge and join a new society? Maybe hearing a song on the radio would stimulate new emotions in you that would manifest as a new dress code, a new hair style and a new way of talking, thereby 'aligning yourself with new culture?' This would be where the longing for strength in this new life feels more secure, stronger feelings of security for you, than the previous one - maybe it would be strength in numbers, or strength in status?

Anyway, I am proposing a new moral absolute; that the person always wants to feel as secure as possible.

Okay, phew, sounds good so far! I think if we could divulge all urges and find a reason for them, we could justify more moral absolute, yes? I know this would stand well with the world of mental observations and psychology too!

Well, if we were to look at the urge to 'be bad,' or, 'cool,' this would also be down to wanting to feel stronger than the authority or system, to stand out and have people admire you, yes? Be it being striking or daring, be it unique or stylish, we all want to stand out, yet, some of us want to fit in, of course... how can this be related to strength and founded on being a moral absolute too?

If we were to observe those that try to fit in or follow, they may find they lack the strength to stand out, so favour security, yes? On the other hand, given the chance, they will take the lead of their group of friends to address someone in front of others, in other words, actually speaking to others in their circle, yes? This means they want attention too, and, want to ask questions, and answer questions, as that is usually what a conversation is about - 'information relays.' This means the urge to communicate is stronger than the desire for security, of course, or, is it the urge to

fit in where we keep quiet? This is tricky!

So, if we have this perplexing question, is it better to fit in or stand out, it is obviously better to stand out, more sought than fitting in, as everybody speaks to someone. Hell, everybody wears clothes to fit in... or do they? It is rather exciting to go skinny dipping, yes? This would be where we could make a discerning point of if the strongest do it, it must be the 'whole goal,' yes? People watch television about leaders, and admire them, yes? We all have fantasies about standing out, as, this is a reflection of our own strength.

Now, if we take all that information, and, condense it, it comes to this new moral absolute; "everybody wants to feel special."

This is going well, and I have not yet been challenged by my peers during waking hours to defend myself on these observations I have made yet, seems I am making a good line of reasoning, yes?

Anyway, onto the next urge - 'hatred and wrath.' These things are a stain on society, and, make for a horrible resolution to actions taken, yes? These things linger in all animals, from something as simple as some child hitting another, even as a mistake, say bumping them while they are carrying a tray of soda for their class, where the bumped child will likely bump them back, to ignoring members of your family for previous transgressions or actions. This is a common problem, let's see if we can find the absolutes?

Wrath, a deadly sin Someone once told me to let it go - I wanted to take action against those that were bullying me, you see - I have let it go, myself, and, feel a better person for it! So, how do we let things go?

I would put wrath down to egoism and dignity, where we see ourselves suffering the same fate again, so make sure people know there is a penalty. This would mean that we are protecting ourselves from being cast out of society or being hard done by by taking actions that would cast them out instead, so, it is where there is friction bearing a resolution of an outcome, and, if we don't work together and 'practice reason' we would see our whole society cave in. Luckily there are laws that prevent this, enforced by the whole on the few, where we all band together to find 'order,' yes?

So, wrath is down to protecting ourselves from further hardship. If we were to be honest, we all have feelings of having the last say in something, as we crave to stand out, find security and comfort, and, anyone that takes that feeling away from us, will suffer our wrath, of course. This means it is related to selfishness too, as we crave to put ourselves before others, while observing parents with children that do them wrong, will nearly always forgive them, putting the child first, so it is related to strength of society, again. I would say that this is because the one that forgives would seek to make amends with the transgressor for the sake of not losing them prizing their company as stronger than their dignity.

Now, with that in mind, we could safely stipulate; "People only forgive to find fickle security."

This is something that has always been hard to define - what is funny, what is humour? I have worked with this previously, and, have found that it seems to be about 'irony' and 'what ifs,' as well as 'failure,' yes? Could we say that humour is based on the thought of something being weak? This would fit with my theory that

all love is based on strength, so as to say that a lack of strength is something to be mocked, yes?

But, then, we tend to love the comedians and people we make fun of often... what gives? How can we love like Big Bang Theory nerds when we look down on them and their problems, how could previous generations have loved Webster when he did not fit into that family racially? Is this either some desire to fall behind or some cruelty we are not aware of?

So, I propose that humour is about finding weakness in the innocence of others, and the irony of the situation. This would be justified by observing that when it comes to others being so weak, they will make us feel strong, triggering a sensation, a laugh or giggle, or even just warm feeling, where we realize our own 'self image,' yes? Then, also, there is a need for us to observe the situation as being a lie, where the liar is exposed, showing a lacking of cunning, something we all consider to be excellent with. And, the lack of understanding of a situation could come down to a weakness of perception, of course.

Now, I stipulate the following; "Humour is found in lacking something."

Stress is a problem the world over, and, I have written numerous notes on this, and found that if people accept what I say, their stress disappears, to a point. The problem is the body can no longer handle what the mind can, where the mind before was always cringing for a rest, of course!

How is this done? Well, first I identify how you should not day dream while you work, as this will bring in elements of fantasy you cannot realize frustrating you, okay? Then, your work suffers, and, in your rest time, you worry about work, a mutually time annihilating course of activities.

Then, after we start to care, I identify that the problems need not be problems 'if you have the right attitude.' This is where you realize you are a company asset, and if the task fails, the business suffers. Who cares, might be the general feeling, they are getting paid to do that specific thing, being professionals, yes? This is the wrong attitude, it is your baby should be the right way to do things, not finger pointing when things go wrong, but, with ample time to prepare for tasks, and, ample energy to employ, there is no need for these things to become problems. Working as a team and assisting others, and, in turn, getting assistance, is crucial, but, the most important factor of a successful undertaking, personally for the sake of yourself mentally and the business is "communication."

Philosophy, what does it mean? To me it is the cornerstone of every science, where law needs to be justified, politics balanced and even chemistry made sense of. yes, it is the art of thinking, leading to the sciences of man, where the beginning of the idea or law of nature we are trying to uncover becomes defined, if you will.

So, with philosophy, we will learn why, not ask why, this is the getting to the answer, the reason behind the language side of the brain, where the images of life are collected into a collage, and mixed. If you were to have a question, this is where you will use what you already know to mix with other things you know, and, then come to an answer.

For example, if you want to make a bon fire, and you know that wood and fire lighters are combustible, and, you know gasoline spreads flames quickly, and, you know that flames make fires start, and, you know that matches struck to match

boxes will create a short window for the fire to start, then you can add all that up and come to your answer. Philosophy is where we use our common sense with our knowledge to mix the two and come to an answer, of course.

Ethos is where we use strength in laws to show our claim is true, to support ourselves, or, lure others into the conversation through using their respect for authority as if it were respect for themselves. This would be where the claimant could say, like you are a professional, or, a person of reason, this topic is based on that too, and for the audience to listen.

Then, the focus could be shed to include the ridicule of not respecting this source, that it is so mainstream that it is actually supported by the people around them, and, their 'bosses,' of course. As everyone sees themselves as the boss, 'over lesser beings,' they could also include that they themselves should support this view because it is them that their audience will see in this, or, it could be!

Pathos is where the moral fibre of the social aspect of the audience is tested. This will lead to them doubting their place in society if they do not comply with this statement, as, it will show that they defy the society that supports them, of course.

The best way to include pathos to your argument is by including elements of social gains for, and asocial activity if against your standpoint.

Where pathos is a play on passion, logos is an attempt at reason. This would be best described as a learning experience, and, best used by comparisons between already working ideas supporting the speaker or topic at hand, of course.

The best way to employ logos is through ignoring the qualms of popular opinion, and, getting to the raw details, of course.

Yes, we have learned the ways of old, and they seem cute, but, seriously, we could go far further with my own versions, yes? In my time, as short as it has been compared to the times of the greats, I have found that it is far easier to justify the charge you are placing, by using supporting examples of similar things, and, then drawing from other sciences to justify them. This could be like in science where you need to justify a physical law, and, then use engineering to show the structure of particles or molecules, and, mathematics for the comprehension of the values that are needed for the structural laws, then back to the chemicals or elements you were dealing with. Each science under a faculty compliments another, by the way.

So, dealing with something I class with psychology and sociology, along with predation and therefore biology, onto organic chemistry... we can see how every subject under every faculty relays onto another, of course. If we were to ask a question of someone, they would be able to answer it if they knew anything about anything, eventually, given the time and ability to express themselves properly.

If it all comes down to coherence, then we need to just make sure we unify a few things step by step. This would be where we would merely need to use [one] and [one] and [one] to make [three], yes? Of course, if we were to observe that in philosophy, the objective is to answer the silly question, then we can easily defer from one field to another, build up an argument there, substitute terms to see if they mix and match, and, build 'a whole new puzzle,' yes?

With philosophy, it is wise to see things from the perspectives of others if one is to gain an understanding of the world. Who sees, you or a child? Does the child see

better, at a base, or does an infant see even better? I say this because the theory of deduction follows that when we have theory, we need to form a hypothesis and then observe, yes? The infant does it the other way around, so, uses the reality to draw conclusions, not the other way around!

As we age we find ourselves following from a answer to a conclusion, and, an infant will see what they see, accept what they see as they do not know how to say no, and, then gain answers based on what they see. This is 'constructive' rather than 'deductive,' yes?

So, it is safe to say that it is better to take a orange and squeeze it than to think about how to squeeze it. This is practical versus theory, of course, and we all know that if you can practically do something, we can also explain it, whereas if we can explain it, we know these college kids need to actually do it before they know what things like chemistry, medicine and engineering are about, hey?

Yes, I am back with a new slant on 'social encounters.' These are formed when we find ourselves with any other living thing, or, even scene of buildings or outside in the city or vegetation. Let's begin with social encounters with living things, or, other people? This is where we find our own energies balance with those of the other person - there is no such thing as someone that does not like you, nor is there such a thing as someone you don't like, there is only stress levels. When you meet someone that is stressed, and, you too are stressed, then 'you do not like each other' because of the balance, okay? This is the only reason you do not like each other! This energy pores out of our sweat glands making an electrified aura, as heat is electricity, basically, okay? This means you will feel the other person's energy as if it was energy - it is! This will balance out like 'negotiations about wages,' and a decision will be made between the two of you.

Then there is the instant release of stress, say it is the one you love, or, you boss or a celebrity? This sting the stress out of you, and, you will find you will be more into them than they are into you, yes? This is natural, and, if you take stress away from them while they are stressed, they will realize it is your doing and like you more, de stressing them too!

When it comes to racism, that is a taking of stress, saying you are the boss, yes? This will be because you are stressed that they are with dignity and, you are not, pouncing on differences between the two of you to find a reason, as, we want to be right in what we feel and say, and, that needs justification of some sort.

Some people wonder what politics is about, i know i once did. what i have found is that politics is about laws and relationships. this is also like school, where you want to break the law that the governing body makes, and you want relationships with other people who usually break the law, except, that politics is about people keeping the law because they want to live in a good society, so, it is the opposite of school! so, politics is about keeping rules and making friends with people that work hard.

Now, there are twenty five humanitarian laws that must not be broken by people at all, as voted for by the world's a long time ago. then, there are laws to keep people from fighting.

So, politics is about keeping people from fighting.

Now that we have established that politics is about diplomacy, or, ending arguments, we have to identify what the arguments are about - resources, freedom

and knowledge.

Basically, everything we need physically is a resource, like food, clothing and housing, everything we need socially is freedom, respect and representation, and everything we need to know comes from relays from someone else, like parents, teachers and the verification or people agreeing with our own ideas.

Politics is about supplying these needs to people in exchange for votes - they earn the support through supplying the needs of others, somehow.

If you want to become a politician, nothing is stopping you. even people writing letters to the media and getting air time or it into print are somewhat politicians. the way i see it, someone that people listen to about affairs are politicians, so, even a lecturer talking about events could be termed a politician.

But, there is a lot of voices out there! how do you rise to the top? the best way to rise to the top is to have a household and neighborhood mock election. here you can all propose things to be done, and, someone with the most original cause is likely to be heard, or, with the best way forwards. maybe it will just be the most confident with the best voices that rise to the top? these people will need to verify everything though with their majorities that voted for them, so as to represent them properly - they need to listen to their support.

So, you need people listening to you, and you to them. after this, you could run for mayor, then governor, or whatever. does this sound easy? it is tough with the competition - all that keeps politicians going is the ability to tell people what to do and their own dreams, which were much more colorful than this, i promise you.

Now, i suggest you stay 'little league.' it is hard to listen to people of another area, as they have different ways about them, and different strategies and problems.

In politics, you represent people, at least yourself. think of a court of law? if you were to have an issue, and there is something pushing your issue away from coming to a conclusion, then you must use communication to get your side heard. if you interfere with another 'ideal' with yours, then there will be 'interference.'

In politics, it is good to have nature on your side. say people need a toilet, this is natural. say people need a raise, this is for resources, so is also natural. say people need lava lamps, tis is not naturally a need, so falls to the back of consideration by others.

So, the more basic the need, the more likely it is to be considered as a real issue by the people against you. why would people be against you? well, toilets cost money, and so does a raise, for example, meaning there are only so many resources to satisfy the people on all sides. so, if you are good at using one need to satisfy another need, it is advised. but, what am i talking about?

To use one need to satisfy another could best be illustrated in nature. bees collect pollen, and, in so doing, pollinate flowers. this sorts the needs of both flowers and bees. if it was a brick layer needs a new house, so needs bricks and cement, then if there could be found a supplier of these things that also needs a house, there could be total satisfaction of 'needs' without money changing hands, yes? or, say someone needs a bicycle, and someone else needs a postman, they could satisfy each other.

The best way to resolve issues is to do things like this - taking little or no money -

and, satisfying needs anyways. the best thing to remember here is to be resourceful - think around you and others - what do they have to offer, and, what do they need?

There is a real problem with murder, but, without violence, there will be no murder, will there? i have already suggested we use toll gates at intersections to curb traffic accidents, so i think i have kicked it up a gear again, as some would say, reached a higher level, yes? back to violence!

So, if you were on the other side of violence, how do you stop it? say someone is pointing a gun at you, or coming at you with a knife? most of the time people would answer to run away or shoot first, yes? i propose a different non lethal remedy - what if people about to be subjected to violence were to pass out? they could trigger some pressure point on themselves and pass out and get robbed without dying, yes? well, that is very passive, but i am sure it will work, or;

We could manufacture graphene or graphite second skins? these will protect them from anything! they could pull a little one over their heads for total protection, exposing their lips, ears and eyes, and even have sweat pores for their benefit, yes? this would be purely defensive, and, stretchy while still protective.

Tuition is the best way to get skills in the world. alternatives would be being taught by your parents or other people you know. so, it is up to schools to teach, as the most basic of skills, to read, write and count. most people will only be doing this anyways in life. but, let's try to make it cheaper, and then free?

If we were to run universities like a business, they could train who they want to, and then keep them on book to be transferred out to workplaces for a fee - the business will be able to access their marks and stuff like achievements, and then they could pay for the tuition, of course. if the business wants the past pupils working for them, the business pays the fees, yes?

Or, they could try to turn the university into it's own business. they could do work for the university, in terms of call outs and work tendered to the university. say someone needs a new frame for their car - the university could use it's pool of pupils to do the job and the university gets paid for the design. the university could freely use the skills of the pupils for a while and then let them go once they have paid them back - work while you learn; practical?

This is pivotal to that skill set i spoke about with reading, writing and counting. if we could make this free or something, every third world country would see the benefits.

There first needs to be enough schools. these can be built rather cheaply, or, they could use houses of people that can have a few kids in their houses. simply supplying them with white boards and pens could see the renovation of a house into a little school, yes? the problem would be with writing exams, where the kids would have to sit in community halls to write, but that can be done.

So, the teachers could be the parents. this would mean that the state no longer has to pay for teachers and stuff to do with schools. on the other hand, pupils will need supplies, and, many cannot afford them. so, they need to get these supplies from donations or the state. but, how can they rely on them so? maybe there is a way to finance this?

Maybe if the supplies were got by letting the prices go up, and putting the excess supplies money into a fund for the kids then this would see them be educated? if the

prices were to double, it would not kill the working class, but it would see the supply of the things that the pupils need for their education.

Alternatively, the 'new pupils' could buy one text book per class, and the teacher could read tot hem, and, they could be charged with making notes. pens are cheap, and so is paper a bit cheap. then, there will be no need for uniforms either, so that is a bit cheaper.

Now, for the making it to writing level, they will need to stencils and stuff to train their hands how to write the letters of the alphabet, of course.

If the textbooks are not forthcoming from 'donations' they could use old ones from schools. these that are like two years old could be bought for about ten dollars or a hundred rand per class.

Registering the pupils could be done over the telephone, as, they could have their birth certificates with them, or get new ones. if they need money to buy textbooks, paper and pens still, then they could be sponsored at that basic cheap level by the universities, seeing as how they are making so much money, that is. or, they could buy them on credit, where they pay the state or bank back once they are working, which will be nearly nothing to them then. the banks or state could have a working credit roll, tied to their birth certificate numbers, where they pay interest on each year they learn for?

Who does the state borrow from to get capital? it borrows from the reserve i think, but, the reserve is under the control of the state. previously, i have shown owing money to yourself leads to annihilation as when you pay yourself money back, it approaches zero, yes? this means, 'electronic funding wise,' that if you owe a hundred dollars to yourself, when you pay that hundred dollars back to yourself, on a computer, it will be zero for both parties.

This is why the state needs an account. if it has a account set aside for this lending from the people, then it will annihilate, yes? there will be no money paid back because it does not exist anymore. this is why it needs to use assets, assets that are worth money. moving these assets onto the bank account, will mean, that, the asset still exists, is in the hands of the bank, and, they have paid the money back. this is why governments keep lending, by the way, with no hope of a way out!

So, if we were to have the state build with their money, then sell these buildings, then the state will make money, gain assets, 'sell' assets, and the deficit will be lessened.

Of course, this is not good enough! if they were to spend the money they have borrowed, they get to tax the money they spend, yes? this enters the money into circulation, where it grows. i had it explained to me long ago how money grows; credit creates virtual money, and then this money does not annihilate, but, rather goes into a new account. this lending leads to growth of state funds.

So, the state should spend all of it! this will mean they will owe the reserve the same at the moment. as soon as they spend, they could say buy foreign money, and then pay the reserve with these funds, leading to owning of another countries 'debt' with their debt. this will lead to the money all being paid back due to the capital spent with the 'loan' and owning money from somewhere else. this means that it is a break even point of exchange, can we do better?

If the state was to take all the money it has lent out and buy gold, at any going price, then it would see the whole amount of money in the country grow, as per the gold standard, the total money of the country will grow. so, it will be as if [x] is lent, then [y] is bought, bringing [z] 'total revenue capacity.' this will mean, $[x] + [y] = [z]$ i think, meaning the loan plus the acquisitions equals the total money. of course, the more is lent the more credit there will be, growing the cash.

You might say that this means debt is good, if you have read my previous entry, yes? maybe there are some more ways to reduce the deficit, or make the deficit work for you?

So, the state could lend one hundred rands from the reserve, and then, seeing as how it is a non interest loan, stick this into a normal bank, then before the end of the month, take the money out of the private bank and stick it back into the reserve, making interest for yourself before the private bank starts juicing you.

When it comes to the debt, one should approach this as capital of sorts. if the money is in hand, it exists, and exists too is a debt to be repaid. if the debt is not repaid, it will grow, but, what does that mean? where does the reserve come to take money from the state? does the senior bankers have a say in how the money is spent, or, when the debt needs to be repaid? no, that is the focus of the international monetary fund, who sets the credit ratings of each country, showing how much they can borrow, legally.

If we were to take that capital, and pay it back, it disappears. instead of having money in circulation, there is no money in circulation, yes? this means that taxes keep the money getting more in the long run.

Now, i am suggesting that each country borrows money from the reserve then lends it to each other. this will mean that there is one hundred rand coming to france, and one hundred rand coming to america. this will mean that they will have equal amounts of money, while taxing each other. this means, the new debts are not accumulating anything other than interest and taxes, growing quickly!

Let me make a proper formula for this;

Loans [a] and [b] are lent out. they gain a set amount of interest on each loan, say [c] and [d] are set at twenty percent? this means each country gets the loan from their creditor and gets interest. does this annihilate though? if you are getting the same as each other, you do not need to pay it back. instead, each country gives the interest rate to each other, so they are giving equal amounts, but claiming greater amounts. so, $[a] + [b]$ equals the money in circulation, [c] and [d] shows that they get to swap again. now, let's try this with three countries?

$[A] + [b] + [x]$ equals the total debt of france, america and germany. together, they loan out [g] money in total. they owe each other equal amounts so far. if they were to amass three hundred dollars in debt, then they could each have one hundred dollars in their pockets. now, they set the interest rate at twenty percent, meaning there is three hundred and sixty dollars in total for the loans too. if they were to pay their loans back immediately, the debts would also be paid, yes? this means, three hundred dollars becomes three hundred and sixty dollars in circulation, being paid back to the reserve means that sixty dollars remains, paying back the interest rate will come to like twenty dollars, and then there is forty dollars remaining, yes? it came overnight!

If the country owes money to the reserve, then they could 'pay it back' by making more money. they would simply make more money in an imaginary account, or, move the decimal point one decimal to the right or so, giving them ample more money, loaned from the reserve, and then they would have inflation.

If they get enough money like this, they could reduce taxes and have a lot of inflation that could be reverted back to the 'right' amounts with some more 'decimal movements.' if they were to observe that japan is so strong, yet uses yen which seems to be weak, as there are a lot of zeros, then it is easy to see that it doesn't matter how strong your currency is in direct exchanges.

But, what about the actual value of the money? if you suddenly have more money, you would see the raising of prices for things like food and petrol. this means that while the brokers are buying and selling your 'new inflated currency' there will be instances where you can pick up a real sweet deal, because, the money is still inflating. you need to be quick!

So, inflating the currency for a minute will allow you to pay back the money to the reserve very quickly. if you were to simply make more money, you would find that it doesn't need to be paper money, but rather imaginary credit money. this means, that, the money you make will annihilate itself, and the debt will be gone, so, it will benefit you and the reserve. this means that the deficit will be paid back by money that never enters circulation, so will not affect anyone else.

For a long time now, i have been showing how to forecast the trends to come. recently i showed that seasons bring in different needs, and there are products that are related to products that are needed in certain seasons.

Now, i want to generalize further. if there is a need for something, the price goes up, unless supply goes up. this means, if it is Christmas, then for example puppet shows goes up in supply and price. this is the perfect time to drop your price, as then you will be beating everyone to the punch and making some money instead of no money.

But, why not do some research? find when typical people celebrate their anniversaries or children's birthdays - you could unravel a lot of demand through research and then create a monopoly by 'renting out' your competitors. say you know there will be a lot of playstations sold at a certain time, you could buy in bulk as a group in September, telling them it is for Christmas, then sell in the same month with your own strategy, yes?

If you were to be a trader, and you want to make some quick cash, you are looking for a company going through changes. if it is buying new companies, then it is growing. if it is growing then it is going to make more products, or supply more services, under two brands or the same one as they have.

So, seeing as how they are spending money, they will be investing into the company they are buying, and it's worth will go up, as it just got bought.

Now, if you see a company buying another company, try to get hold of the stocks quickly! then you can sell them quickly, or, soon, at a profit. this is because they need all the shares to own the company, but, the shares will be going up in price as the business is being bought, leading to scarcity, yes?

So, making money quickly looks good, hey? how about other predator type 'vulture' raids? are you a vulture? are you? then this is for you!

Now, if the market is down in America, buy a lot! when companies look like they are folding, they still have assets as insurance, and, they will probably go back up when the markets in china open, as then they see a whole lot of free stuff to buy!

When one market is down, there will be interest from the other markets. when there is interest, people get edgy. when people get edgy, they either sell or keep their stocks. so, you want them to keep their stock the market down by buying a lot of something big that is considered a bad investment.

If there are a lot of you doing this, you could share the bill. try to make it steady gains for the stock, yes, so people have time to react, okay? then, while they feel intimidated by this unknown factor, you get a clear run at the market.

Or, you could use the same technique in slowing the market down, and, then, you could raise the prices of your own stocks elsewhere, and, then it will look like certain markets are performing maybe? then, you will be able to make it so that related stock are brought into the fold, and will be invested in, and then the whole market will look like it is gaining! if you set it broad enough, it will make the whole sector take shape, then;

You sell it short! you dump it! then you see it go down in price, panic, related stocks nosedive, and you scrape up all the good deals. then, at your earliest convenience you sell them at your own price, or, hell, keep them, mix them, have fun.

If you want to make money - and who doesn't? - you need to identify where the money is going, not where it was. if you would follow the stock market, you would see that money goes from 'interest' to 'interest.' i don't know what the technical term for this is.

So, to make quick bucks, you could buy low and sell high, knowing that a recognized name is worth something in the future. to identify new performers, or things that you can bank on, look at the competitors - if they are up then they will come down, and if the company you are looking into is down, selling the same sort of thing, then it will go up as they are nearly worth the same, yes? an example would be panasonic and telefunken, yes? both high quality televisions, and, i hear telefunken is making a come back!

Now, to identify these 'loop holes' you need to set way points with various people you know of or know, so, that they can do nothing but watch a set of like ten stocks move around, and they will get the feel for it. then, they will be able to decide whether something is going through a 'familiar cycle' or if they see the same things happen twice or three times.

If you are really ambitious, you could gauge that the people - you know, like individuals, that also have habits? - were to start buying stocks at the same time each day, you could watch the certain sets for an hour each day, take notes, then move onto another set for the sake of variety, yes? then, you will know, maybe, in a five hour day, like how fifty companies operate, and, know when something is 'down.' that is a good time to buy.

So, if you were to observe certain markets, it could take you what, five days or about ten days to form an opinion, yes?

Now, if you were to want to buy currency, currency works off the stock market, and

the stock market works off the currencies used, when something is down like seven cents a share, it could be a lot of money if there are a lot of shares.

So, if you were to observe a slight movement on a huge company, you could swoop in for the kill! lots of cheap stocks, going en mass. should i explain it to you? okay!

Now, [1] if something has a 100 shares, and it goes down 5 dollars or rands, then it will be an estimated gain of four [my estimate] 100 dollars if you bought them all. if something has a [2] 1,000,000 shares, and it goes down 3 cents, then if you bought them all you would make, as my estimate, 20,000 dollars.

So, for [1] you would need capital of 100 by 50 dollars, meaning you need 5000 dollars for a profit of 500 dollars over one trade. in [2] you need 1,000,000 by 30 cents, meaning you need 10000 dollars for this trade over a few seconds.

As you can see, it pays to buy lots of something little that is at a good price, than a few of something that is at a worse off price, yes?

How do you make more out of the same? if you have a ruby, and you are negotiating with the tribesmen, you want to get more rubies to buy more goods, and more goods to buy. this is called bulk usually, but we are concerned with the ruby for say a watermelon.

You have one ruby, and there is one watermelon. if you were to split the water melon and rubies, you would have a currency and a product line. this means there is the same of the same. we want more from the same!

If you were to bond more to the melon or ruby, you could make more of them. this can be done by rubbing them like an urn. rubbing them certain ways will make them rub off or out, but rubbing them the right way will make them heat up and grow.

But that is cheating! we want to make more out of the same! if we were to split them a certain way, could we split them to be bigger? physicists split atoms to give off more energy than they do by turning them into stars. this means that negative energy is released or drawn upon. basically, we should be able to do the same with the melon or the ruby!

If we were to split the melon correctly, we could split it so it grows until it is too small to split. even though this is 'second place,' i will go for it!

Okay, so, you need to split the melon so as to excite the bonds it has. this can be done by splitting the seeds inside it. this will make the watermelon grow out immediately, as, heat ages things, and in aging things they will grow to their full maturity. so, done correctly, we could grow melons out of seeds in a few minutes, and grow babies to full maturity in a few months, yes?

So, we need to find the correct way to split the 'seeds.' but, what about the rubies? there must be a way to split them too? i suppose if we split it at a right angle or half triangle, we could make them grow out from that, as, they are 'life' too, as they are reactive, yes? if we were to 'cut' or emit a beam of laser light onto a angle or point of the ruby - the more acute the better - then we could 'pull it out.' if we were to put our fingers onto the angle or point, and, using some magical prowess, drag it out, we would deplete our sugar supply, but we would have more rubies, more melons for sugar, more rubies, and so forth. to 'drag it out' we need to place our fingers on it very gently and then use our minds to do it.

Now, understanding how it works will help our minds do it! if we were to observe that we want to bond more atoms to the ruby, then we will be diluting it, but, not if we have all the gens family with us in the air. out of the air came the earth, so it is possible to make this work! all we need to do is study how air became solids, and then fine tune it so that the solids are actually rubies or something. i suppose this could be done by with the 'oxides' as they will be solid nearly already. this means we must hold our finger on the point of the ruby and blow onto it, focusing our energies into the rubies bonds and creating new ones. if we have chalk or something, we could rub it onto the ruby, then rub it off the ruby to make it grow slowly. this will leave the impression that it is bigger, but is basically cheating. i think we need to know more about how rubies grow out of oxides. then, understand it, and do it with the power of our minds. the seeds are easy to grow with heat radiation.

The market is a great place if you ask me. all the money is credit based, meaning that it is an electronic representation of how many assets you have, or, how many assets you had. the thing i like about it most is, you can make more of this credit quickly owing to you, and so can others even if you do not work as a team.

If you want to take a quick stab at the market, just to see if it is the place for you, you would need a little bit of money, or you could grab some shares you inherited. if you think about it, what are these shares anyways? are they dividend yielding? do they help you in any way? my mom sits and looks at her shares, going up and down all the time, without acting.

Maybe it is a fear of the market? but, what are you afraid of? if you buy some shares, you own some shares. if the company goes belly up then you stand to receive that what you put into it back, yes? or maybe there should be some surety? if you were to offer surety, like 'insurance in the market,' then you could really win people over, as there are so many people like you that are also afraid! so, i guess this is something new i am proposing.

If you were to offer to buy some middle income business shares if they go down, they might just go back up. if you went to the bank with your plan - or my plan actually - and told them you want to offer this, and, that these companies have assets that are still appreciating, then the bank might be able to help you.

In fact, i bet the banks will help do what i am proposing. you buy shares at a price, and then sell them to the bank at a nominal 0.001 percent rate if you are not happy, but, you keep the receipt of when you bought them. if you are insured, and you lose, you take it to the bank to get your money back, so, it will be the bank and you gaining. the bank of course can sit with them a long time and make changes to the company slowly to make sure it becomes a growing company again, but, what is really in it for the bank?

Research! the banks will gain insight into the market quickly and see which companies do not perform, and, they will attract people to invest with the bank. if you were to withdraw money from the bank, or even use their credit cards, then they still score, of course. but there is more to it than that;

Now, the bank will see you pay for your insurance every month until you close your account. this will be a nominal fee, as, they will be collecting information through long surveys afterwards as to what you really thought. it is suggested that you fill these surveys out before you get the 'insurance' and the surveys are sold to marketers and stuff.

Inflation plays a role in today's economic climate, and it will probably forever. that means things like buildings get more expensive, and things like vehicles get less expensive.

Today i want to talk about commodities like gold and diamonds. they will always go up in the end, as oil represents inflation. it is where the movement of things comes from. but, with hybrid cars, oil is being phased out. this means, if you live in the third world, it will still be in use by the majority. just a tip!

Back to diamonds. i have created a machine that can make them, so it is a bad investment, so is gold. stay away from these for now, yes?

A good investment that will get you money on your way in and out in a hour or so would be for television advertising stations. they always are on the mend as to when their next advertiser will contact them, so, they are quite nervy. the day starts in Tokyo at 18:00 western time, and 20:00 eastern time. it is safe to say the banks are closed then, but, the orders of the next day are already coming into hollywood. this means that the market is hidden for a while, as the banks in America are closed.

So, it is a good idea to watch the exchange before spending money. what i am suggesting is an app or something on the net that shows how America is performing while Europe sleeps, and Europe is performing while America sleeps. this sort of thing will really help traders all over the place, and, will see the markets grow and shrink respectively.

To make money in the same week, if you want to play it safe, first scout your business. find out how much the shares are normally, how many there are and how long the owners of them have had them. this will lead to a understanding of whether you want to keep them or not, but, it is beneficial to sell them to scalp the market, as then you will end up with more capital.

So, if you were a business, and you knew you would not have to pay if they got bought and sold the same day, then you want them to change hands, yes? if you knew that the bearer will hold onto them, that takes you out of the news. the business needs to get noticed! to get the business noticed, you need to get into the journals, as, that is what bankers read all the time.

This could be cheap or it could be expensive. if you were to, as a bank, buy shares in a health care scheme that is big or something, then sell them without telling anyone, you could make sure you get into the news. i mean, the public likes good news, and a big bank buying shares in said business would surely show your good intentions.

Of course, if you did buy shares in a 'charity' then you could turn it into a business, yes? if you owned a mental hospital, you could sell it to make money out of it. i mean, there are a few ways to make money from mental hospitals, like offering to lower the rates on the people for paid for surveys, that you get to sell off, yes? then there is the option of selling time from doctors to these hospitals for information on treatments and results. if you look long enough, with the right frame of mind, there are profits in charity, of course.

How about lost animals? if the kennels were to want to make money, they could sell their dogs cheaply to the elderly, and people that have no human contact, yes? then there is the shelters for the homeless, they could make a profit by collecting blood on site, or, have them read through magazines looking for feed back to the

magazine on their best journalists or clothing brands.

Then there is the poverty stricken people. if they were to find jobs, all would be well, but, some lack skills or self esteem to get a job. for these, there is an easier alternative, namely, plastics and glass recovery. if they were to collect plastics, they could recover it into a cylinder in a drum. if you were to heat the drum enough, maybe with some firewood, and, cutting it up with the glass, then they could lightly heat all the parts to melt slightly, this will result in a drum full of 'molded' plastics. to make plastic bags out of the plastic, it needs to be thinner, so, they would need to make it relax some. this can be done by adding things like bleach to add liquids to the mixture, while it is melting together, then using a already working bag to outline the one you want to make. then, you will have a triple or more thick bag! this will be useful for some people that re sick of the bags tearing.

To make quick cash, and do it quickly, as everyone dreams of doing, you need to spot good deals. if a deal is too good, it should be because the business is folding or something, but will still have assets to liquidate. this means that like with my dad's old company takata, which is in the news now for a massive recall, they would be going down in value, yes? this is great! get them as low down as you can, and then sell the assets! it is like buying a black bag full of groceries for the price of a bank bag full of peppermints.

Or, maybe that is not shrewd enough? i have not made progress yet, in this post, of course.

Now, if we were to create a new company, we will own all the shares in it. all you got to do is publicly advertise the company, and make it 'sound' big, and make sure your name is not associated with it, then you can sell it for more than it is worth, making you better off. but, this could be illegal, so;

If you were to actually put some effort in, all you need is a new product. your best choice is to go to the warehouses with a few friends that have trucks. then, they will have to haul a lot of stuff at a deal. then, you paint your house, and put all the stuff in the living room. your neighbors will see it, and word will spread through the suburbs you live in, of course. then, the whole community will come for this great deal, and you sell your house with the stuff in it - all houses are worth more as businesses than they are as houses, yes?

Alternatively, you could use an old caravan! businesses on wheels are not good for investors, but they are good for people selling things like paint, yes?

A lot of people are starting their own businesses. this is usually people that feel frustrated by the limits of working for someone else, seeing their own hard work crumble into mere documents for paranoid entities. i plan on helping them make their business greater!

So, if we were to find a niche in the market, it is guaranteed that the bigger suppliers take their price and name for granted. this makes them sitting ducks! they need to pay for add ons to the company, like provident funds and special perks for the boss that they have gotten used to, like caviar at the red lobster restaurant every day, and paying like thousands of dollars for a month on company money. there are many things like this in bug business and they need to float it off the backs of others making a inkling of their own takings.

Doesn't this remind you of a pig fattened for slaughter?

Okay, so they are established. they could drop their prices, but then the paranoid bosses that are planning for the futures of their kids, as they usually get spoiled if they are this high up, will see them never give up on a dollar more than they can. this means that you can slice their prices, even though they are buying in bulk!

Find a niche. in my city cape town, there are tons of clothing stores, and they are all imported, so there is room for local textiles, yes? in my city cape town, there are lots of fast food places, which makes for more corrective medicine to help ease the indigestion over a few days. the clothing could be made locally from someone that wants to produce high quality materials - this means two businesses can open for every three isles at the local fashion store, and the medicine could be mixed by yourself from remedies you find on the net, yes?

So, it is easy to find a surplus of something then cater for it.

This is where you will find small towns that have empty shelves and big city shelves that are still full - the 'village' small town investments are better due to supply and demand.

In particularly i am speaking about africa. this is because the african small towns are so plentiful. of course, investing in big cities seems like a safe bet, but, due to common sense, what could be safer than investing where there is hardly any competition?

Spreading your empire far and wide would be a good idea. this would be where, let's say you have 100,000.00 dollars? then, you invest in big cities, and get like five percent back from one company, yes?

Then, let's say you take 50,000.00 dollars to spread far and wide over many small companies? these small companies always have customers, as they are spread from the city centre. this means you will make like 20% on each of them, or, something to that tune, making more money without using more money.

It would be great if the state and the business owners and customers all came together to form a new body, intent on the livelihoods of the people, yes? this 'forum' could be held together by the courts and hear everything in overtime, when people are at home and can get the 'gist of it.'

This would mean that the people, policy makers and businesses are all represented, and they will require staff devoted to these things. of course, this would require three more salaries and three more offices in the house.

That can be rectified by letting the people pay for something they will be remunerated on - maybe a 0.001 percent of their salaries could go to the state, allowing for more to be done, without anyone feeling a thing.

Or, they could provide for this by raising import duties? this would mean that the state will collect more on people bringing things into the country, maybe by one percent, or less, or so? this could be justified by the rich being able to afford these things, like luxuries, and the poor not needing to even know about it, while playing their trade with local goods. this would mean the rich would have to pay more to import to africa, and that will be reflected by one hundred dollars becoming one hundred and one dollars.

This is easy to do, as the cities will be where the rich live, and, be able to afford a quality service. what is a quality service? this is something new where either everything is insured by law to be replaced by the business or shop, or the state could run a quality check on each shipment of goods, thereby protecting the people from prices for shoddy goods, and, then making the sales 'more confident.' heck, the shop could advertise the quality service in the media, as it is there and available.

Of course, this service would entail opening one crate of buffalo shoes to check the quality of them before they get sold. upon some other policies, they could make it so that the goods prices may be penalized if the goods are not of enough quality, of course.

These funds could be made available for the new body of 'consumer representation.'

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